
 **Fettahism English Book** 
A

3 edition

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Morocco



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Unit 1
Personal Relations

William Shakespeare was born in 1564 and died on April 23, 1616. He has a reputation as the greatest of all writers in English. His ability to capture and convey the most profound aspects of human nature is regarded by many as unequalled and the English Renaissance has often been called "the age of Shakespeare".



He was among the few playwrights who have excelled in both tragedy and comedy and several of his plays contain songs that are among the finest lyric poems in English. He also wrote 154 sonnets, two narrative poems, and a handful of shorter poems. Shakespeare wrote his works between 1588 and 1613, although the exact dates and chronology of the plays attributed to him are often uncertain.

Shakespeare's influence on the English-speaking world shows in the widespread use of quotations from Shakespearean plays, the titles of works based on Shakespearean phrases, and the many adaptations of his plays.

Other signs of his continuing influence include his appearance in the top ten of the "100 Greatest Britons" poll sponsored by the BBC, the frequent productions based on his work, such as the BBC Television Shakespeare, and the success of the fictional account of his life in the 1998 film Shakespeare in Love.

Some of his famous plays are "Romeo and Juliet", "Macbeth", "Hamlet", "Othello", "Antony and Cleopatra", "The Comedy of Errors", "A Midsummer Night's Dream", among others.

Comprehension

Are these sentences true or false? Justify?

1. William Shakespeare was a great writer of both tragedy and comedy.
.....
.....
2. How many sonnets did he write?
.....
.....
3. The film "Shakespeare in Love" is based on his life
.....
.....
4. Many of his books contain songs.
.....
.....
5. "100 Greatest Britons" is one of his famous masterpieces.
.....
.....

A. Match the following synonyms:

1	Relationship	7	Salutation
2	Help	8	Mobile phone
3	Problem	9	Photo
4	Beautiful	10	Look
5	Speak	11	Clarification
6	Study	12	Personal

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

a	Nice	g	Issue
b	Learn	h	See
c	Individual	i	Explanation
d	Friendship	j	Greeting
e	Picture	k	Talk
f	Cell phone	l	Aid

B. Match the following antonyms:

1	Morning	7	Written
2	Friend	8	Famous
3	Open	9	Everybody
4	True	10	Write
5	Married	11	Cry
6	Good	12	Everything

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

a	Close	g	False
b	Bad	h	Single
c	Erase	i	Laugh
d	Nothing	j	Afternoon
e	Unknown	k	Anybody
f	Enemy	l	Oral






















C. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

singer – intelligent – email – visit – paint – live - study

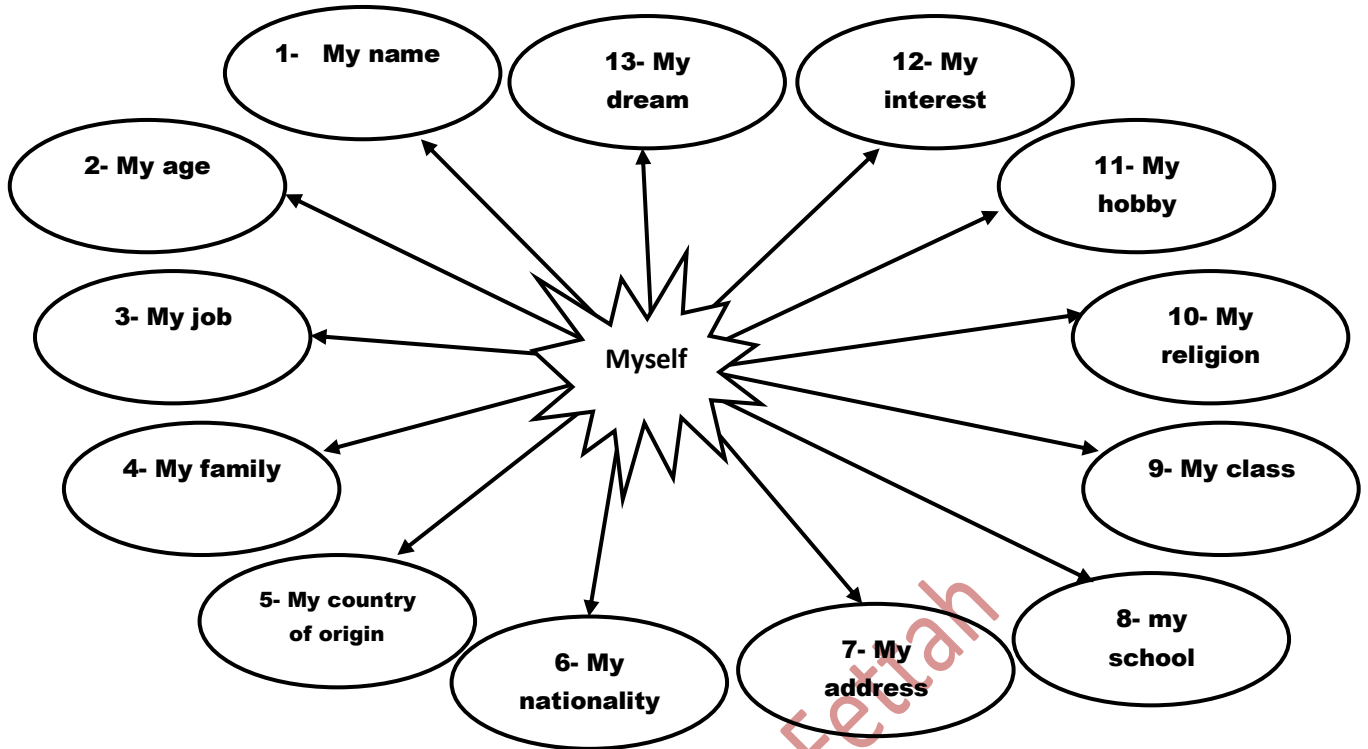
1. I sent anto my friend to invite him to my birthday party.
2. I want toEnglish in Britain.
3. Kadem Saher is my favourite
4. Imy grandparents every weekend.
5. She prefers toher room in pink colour.
6. Kamalin Taza with his family.
7. She finished the exam quickly because she is very

D. Put these words in the right place.

Chair – pen – pencil – desk – folder – laptop – book – chalk – table – door – blackboard – whiteboard – sharpener – ruler – triangle – eraser – rubber – window – clock – bell - scissors

Introduce Yourself



Question	Answer
1. What is your name ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My full name is <u>(Mohamed Barakat)</u>. My first name is <u>(Mohamed)</u> and my family name is <u>(Barakat)</u>
2. How old are you ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am <u>(fourteen)</u> I am <u>(fourteen)</u> years old.
3. What do you do ? What is your job?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am <u>(a student)</u>
4. How about your family?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have <u>(one)</u> brother(s) and <u>(two)</u> Sister(s). My father is <u>(a teacher)</u> and my mother is <u>(a housewife)</u>
5. Where are you from? What is your country of origin?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am from <u>(Morocco)</u>
6. What is your nationality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am <u>(Moroccan)</u>
7. Where do you live? What is your address?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I live in <u>(Kods)</u> neighborhood, <u>(Taza)</u> city in Morocco.
8. Where do you study?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I study in <u>(Ibn Al-Yasmine)</u> high school.
9. What class are you in?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am in <u>(common core)</u>
10. What is your religion?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am <u>(Muslim)</u> My religion is <u>(Islam)</u>
11. What is your favourite hobby?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My favourite hobby is <u>(Playing football)</u>
12. What are you interested in?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am interested in <u>(Watching action movies)</u>
13. What is your dream?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My dream is <u>(to be a doctor)</u>



A. Introduce yourself

.....

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B. Complete the following dialogue.

- You : Hello. I'm What?
- * Your friend: Hi. My name is Jamal.
- You: Nice
- * Your friend: Nice
- You: How?
- * Your friend: I am fifteen, and you?
- You:
- * Your friend: What do you do in your free time?
- You:
- * Your friend: For me, I

C. Fill in the blanks with the right information about yourself and your family.

	last name = Surname = family name	First name = forename = name	Age	Occupation or job	Favourite hobby
You
Your mother
Your father
Your sister
Your brother
Your best friend

D. On the phone. Put the sentences in the correct order.

- Hicham** : Yes, it was great.
- Imane**: It wasn't great.
- Hicham**: Hello.
- Hicham**: I met some friends on Saturday night and we had a meal out. What about you? How was your weekend?
- Imane**: Fine thanks, did you have a good weekend?
- Imane**: I fell off a chair. And I couldn't go jogging, because I hurt my ankle.
- Hicham**: Why was that?
- Hicham**: Fine, and you?
- Hicham**: Oh, dear! Poor you!
- Imane**: Hi Hicham. This is Imane. How are you?
- Imane**: What did you do?

Answer	
1.	.....
2.	.....
3.	.....
4.	.....
5.	.....
6.	.....
7.	.....
8.	.....
9.	.....
10.	.....
11.	.....

E. Describe these kinds of greetings?



1		2		3	
4		5		6	
7		8		9	

F. Read the biography and then find out the information below.

Muhammad Ibn 'Abd el-Karim El-Khattabi is the hero and icon of the Riif. He was born in 1822 in Ajdir, Morocco, and he was one of the most powerful leaders of the Moroccan resistance against the French and Spanish colonizers. He was considered a Riffian political and military leader of the Rif tribes.

He started his education at home and was taught the Quran by his father. Then he moved to Essaffarin and Cherratin Madrasas in Fez to continue his studies to graduate later from the university of Al-Qarawiyyin in 1906. After his graduation and settlement in Melilla, he held several occupations and worked first as a teacher, then as a judge and finally as a journalist for the Spanish newspaper el Telegrama del Rif.

He managed to unite the conflicting tribes of the Rif (Beni Ouryaghel, Temsaman, Beni Touzine, Bquiwa, and other tribes) for the purpose of resisting and fighting colonialism.

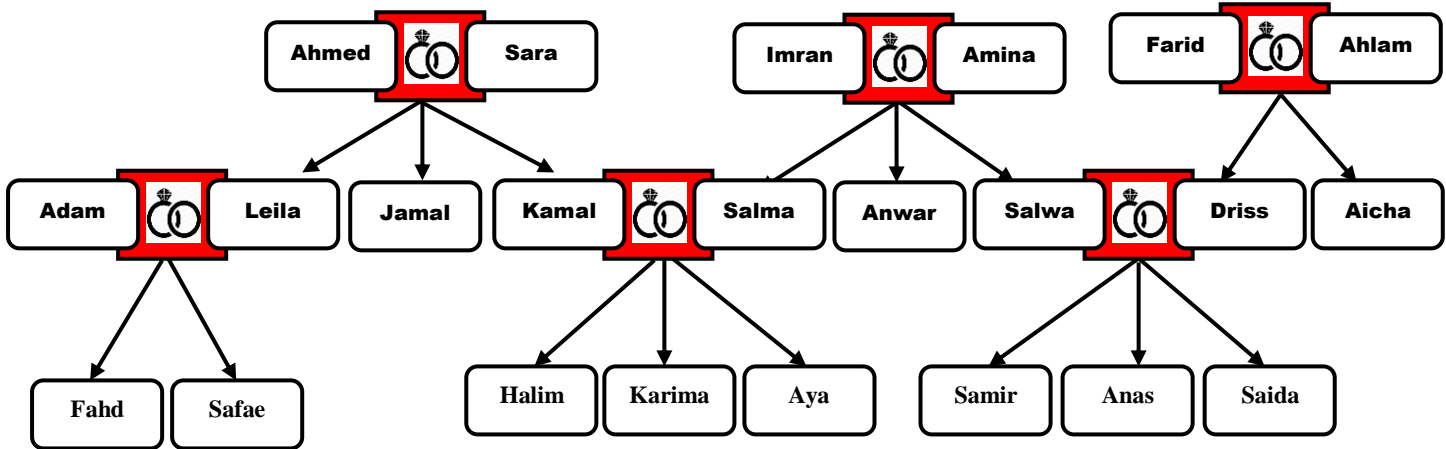
One of the historic battles in the history of colonial resistance in the world is the battle of Anwal in July 1921 where about 13363 Spanish soldiers were killed and injured. The Spanish troops were under the command of General Manuel Fernandez Silvestre. Before the battle of Anwal, General Manuel Fernandez Silvestre had promised his king and his troops to crush the Rifian resistance in a matter of hours and to drink tea in the house of Mohammed Ben Abdelkrim but the wind blew counter to his expectations.

Mohammed Ben Abdelkrim El Khattabi is said to be the first who aspired to unite people of North Africa (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya) and he was the first to use the Maghreb as a designation for all these people. He also supported the liberation movements in these countries and founded The Committee for the Liberation of the Maghreb in 1947. The main purpose of this committee was to reunite all the forces and the national parties struggling for the independence of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia and to prepare the foundations of a Maghrebian unity. Mohammed Ben Abdulkrim El Khattanbi died on February 6th, 1963 in Cairo.

1. Full name :
2. Age :
3. Date of birth :
4. Place of birth:
5. Time of graduation:
6. Name of the university:
7. His famous battle and its time:
8. His occupations:
-
9. What was his objective in North Africa?.....
-
10. What was the first word he used to unite people in the North?.....
-
11. Date of death:.....
12. Place of Death:.....

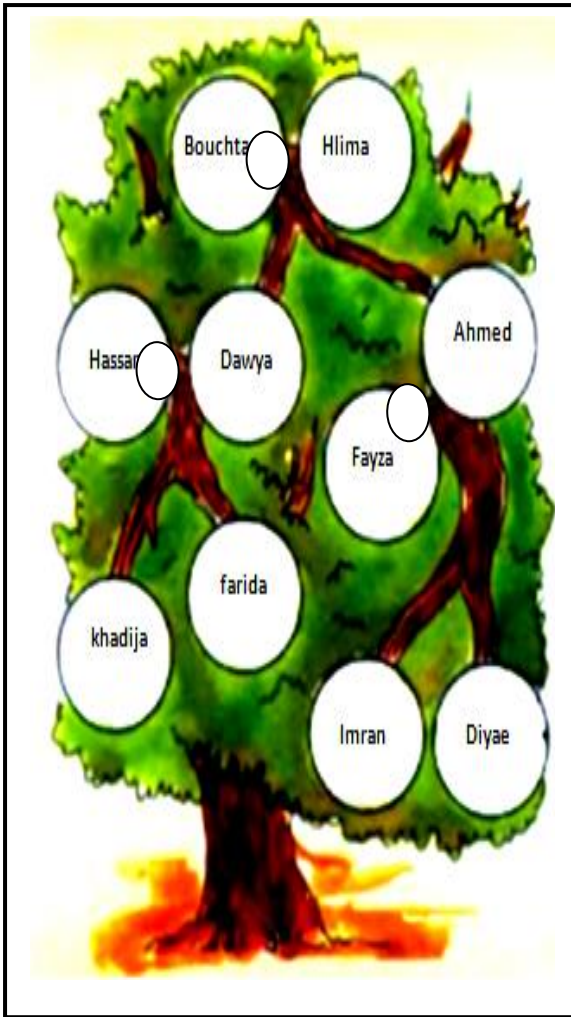


Family tree



1. Ahmad is Sara's husband.
2. Sara is Ahmed's wife.
3. Ahmed and Sara are Leila, Jamal and Kamal's perents.
4. Leila, Jamal and Kamal are Ahmed and Sara's children.
5. Ahmed is Leila's father.
6. Sara is Leila's mother.
7. Leila is Sara and Ahmed's daughter.
8. Kamal is Sara and Ahmed's son.
9. Ahmed and Sara are Halim, Karima and Aya's grandparents.
10. Halim, Karima and Aya are Ahmed and Sara's grandchildren.
11. Aya is Sara and Ahmed's grand-daughter.
12. Halim is Sara and Ahmed's grandson.
13. Ahmed is Karima's grandfather.
14. Sara is Karima's grandmother.
15. Ahmed is Salma's father-in-law.
16. Sara is Salma's mother-in-law.
17. Salma is Sara and Ahmed's daughter-in-law.
18. Kamal is Imran and Amina's son-in-law.
19. Salma is Jamal's sister-in-law.
20. Jamal is Salma's brother-in-law.
21. Leila is Halim, Karima and Aya's aunt.
22. Salwa is Halim, Karima and Aya's aunt.
23. Jamal is Halim, Karima and Aya's uncle.
24. Anwar is Halim, Karima and Aya's uncle.
25. Halim is Leila and Jamal's nephew.
26. Aya is Leila and Jamal's niece.
27. Fahd is Aya's cousin.
28. Samir is Halim's cousin.
29. Aya is Anas's cousin.
30. Karima is Safae's cousin.

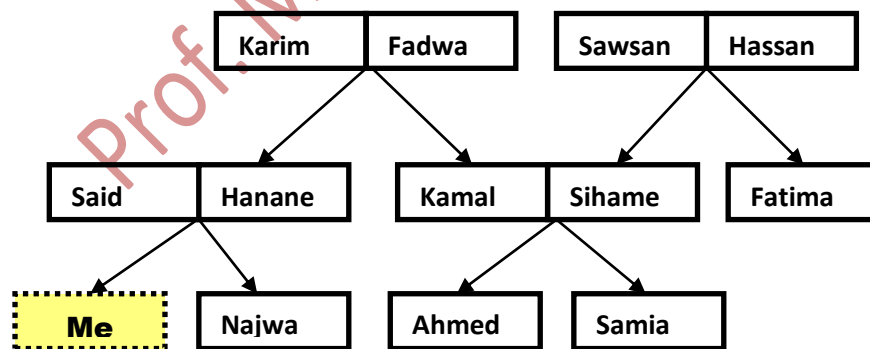
✚ Exercise .1.



Fill in the blanks with the right term:

1. Hlima is **Bouchta's** wife.
2. Hlima isgrandmother.
3. Hlima ismother.
4. Bouchta ishusband.
5. Bouchta isfather.
6. Bouchta isgrandfather.
7. Hassan isson.
8. Ahmed isuncle.
9. Dawya isaunt.
10. Dawya iswife.
11. Dawya is.....daughter.
12. Imran isbrother.
13. Farida issister.
14. Diyae iscousin.
15. Imran isnephew.
16. Khadija isniece.
17. Imran and Diyae aregrandchildren.
18. Bouchta and Hlima aregrandparents.
19. Fayza issister-in-law.
20. Hassan isbrother-in-law.
21. Bouchta isfather-in-law.
22. Hlima ismother-in-law.

✚ Exercise .2.



1. Karim is my
2. Najwa is my
3. Ahmed is my
4. Kamal is my.....
5. Fadwa is my.....
6. Samia is my.....
7. Hanane is my.....
8. Sihame is my.....
9. Said is my
10. Hassan is Hanane's
11. Said is Kamal's
12. Karim is Sihame's.....
13. Fatima is Ahmed's.....
14. Hanane is Ahmed's.....
15. Najwa is Fadwa's.....
16. Karim is Ahmed's.....
17. Samia is Najwa's.....
18. Samia is Sihame's.....

Possessive Pronouns

		Personal pronouns	Adjective pronouns		Possessive pronouns	
singular		I	My	This is my book.	Mine	This <u>book</u> is mine .
		You	Your	This is your pen.	Yours	This <u>pen</u> is yours .
		He	His	This is his pencil.	His	This <u>pencil</u> is his .
		She	Her	This is her rubber.	Hers	This <u>rubber</u> is hers .
		It	Its	This is its folder.	Its	This <u>folder</u> is its .
plural		We	Our	This is our home.	Ours	This <u>home</u> is ours .
		You	Your	This is your food.	Yours	This <u>food</u> is yours .
		They	Their	This is their ball.	Theirs	This <u>ball</u> is theirs .

☛ It is used before a noun

☛ It is used after a noun or pronoun.

✚ Exercise .1.

➤ Complete the sentences with : **my / your / her / his / its / our / their**

1. El-Bachiir is doinghomework.
2. Do you live withparents?
3. We lovenew house.
4. He is inoffice.
5. The children are withgrandmother.
6. I likenew job.
7. Are you and your sister enjoyingEnglish classes?
8. Amsterdam is famous forcanals.
9. She is withboyfriend.
10. They haven't gotumbrellas.
11. She is inbedroom.
12. He is looking forshoes.
13. Don't countchickens before they are hatched.
14. I senta letter, but she didn't reply to me.
15.house is very small but he feels comfortable in it.
16.sister andbrother are in Britain. This is why I speak English.
17. She lovesson.
18. Ali andfriend don't likenew job.
19. Susan went withmother to the supermarket.
20. Students organized a trip withteacher.

✚ Exercise .2.

➤ Fill in the blanks with adjective pronouns or possessive pronouns:

my/mine – your/yours – his/his – her/hers – its/its – our/ours – their/theirs



This is Karim and this dog is.....



This is Mary and this islamb.



This is Ahmed and Somiya and this is cat.



This is me and this bike is



This is you and this isparrot.



We are Fouad and Farid and this snake is



I have got a scarf. It isscarf.



He has got a jacket. It isjacket.



She has got a video camera. It isvideo camera



They have got sunglasses. These sunglasses are



You have got a computer. It iscomputer.



We have got shorts. These shorts are



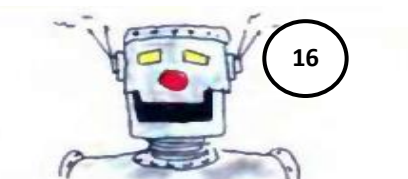
It has got a tail. It istail.



They have got T-shirts. They are T-shirts.



She has got a school bag. It is School bag.



This is a robot and this ishead



This is me and this kite is



This is Souad and Kamal and this rabbit is

Simple present

Verb To be

- I **am**
- You **are**
- He **is**
- She **is**
- It **is**
- We **are**
- You **are**
- They **are**

- I **am not**
- You **are not**
- He **is not**
- She **is not**
- It **is not**
- We **are not**
- You **are not**
- They **are not**

Other verbs

- I **speak**
- You **speak**
- He **speaks**
- She **speaks**
- It **speaks**
- We **speak**
- You **speak**
- They **speak**

- I **do not speak**
- You **do not speak**
- He **does not speak**
- She **does not speak**
- It **does not speak**
- We **do not speak**
- You **do not speak**
- They **do not speak**

Short form

- I **am** = I'm
- You **are** = you're
- He **is** = He's
- She **is** = She's
- It **is** = It's
- We **are** = We're
- You **are** = You're
- They **are** = They're

- I **am not** = I'm not
- You **are not** = You aren't
- He **is not** = He isn't
- She **is not** = She isn't
- It **is not** = It isn't
- We **are not** = We aren't
- You **are not** = You aren't
- They **are not** = They aren't

Exceptions

He / She / It

- | | | |
|---------------|--------|----------------------|
| ☛ vowel-Y | → +s | (play / he plays) |
| ☛ consonant-Y | → +ies | (study / he studies) |
| ☛ ---O | → +es | (go / he goes) |
| ☛ ---sh | → +es | (wash / he washes) |
| ☛ ---ch | → +es | (watch / he watches) |
| ☛ ---x | → +es | (mix / he mixes) |

✚ Exercise .1.

➤ Fill in the blanks with: **am / is / are**

1. They twins.
2. I hungry.
3. Julia my friend.
4. You a teacher.
5. This nice.
6. He a good boy.
7. We friends.
- a. it a machine?
- b. she your friend?
- c. we happy?
- d. he English?
- e. you from Morocco?
- f. I hungry?
- g. they on a school trip?

✚ Exercise .2.

➤ Write the short forms.

1. hungry. **(He)**
2. boring. **(It / not)**
3. my friend. **(You)**
4. a pupil. **(I / not)**
5. at school. **(We)**
6. children. **(not / they)**
7. clever. **(She / not)**
8.from England. **(He)**
9.a nice flower. **(It)**
10.from Morocco. **(I / not)**
11.my friend. **(he / not)**
12.good at Physics. **(they)**
13.very beautiful. **(Isabella)**
14.a good person. **(Sara / not)**

✚ Exercise .3.

➤ Correct the mistakes.

1. They not at school.
2. She isn't not my friend.
3. Your Greek or French.
4. Its a dog!
5. We isn't hungry.
6. He a teacher
7. They're are boys.

✚ Exercise .4.

➤ Fill in the blanks with: am / is / are

1. Our house over there.
2. I..... older than my sister.
3. Their dog..... dead.
4. I think the shop quite expensive.
5. Where Messi and Figo today?
6. Elvis Presley a famous singer.
7. Where..... he now?
8. Wherethey going?
9.you ready, Peter?
10.we nearly there?

✚ Exercise .5.

➤ Complete the sentences with :

talk or talks

1. You Too much.
2. Hassan to himself all the time.
3. Some domesticated parrots
4. You have got to hear this bird. It
5. My little sister Constantly.
6. My mother and I Every day.
7. My parents never about money in front of me.
8. My family always a lot at dinner.
9. Ronaldo too fast.

✚ Exercise .6.

➤ Make negative sentences using don't or doesn't.

1. The boys like French.
2. I walk to school.
3. My cat eat fish!
4. Jim live here.
5. The television work.
6. My friend eat pizza and I eat hamburgers.

✚ Exercise .7.

➤ Circle the correct answer.

1. I (like / likes) English.
2. Said (play / plays) football.
3. The boys (live / lives) in Agadir.
4. The dog (eat / eats) a lot.
5. Toufik (trys / tries) hard.
6. Jihane (washes / washes) her hair.
7. Samir (dos / does) English with me.
8. Mum (go / goes) to work by bus.

✚ Exercise .8.

➤ Complete the sentences with :
do / does

1.you like coke?
2.she play the piano?
3.the students have good marks?
4.they speak English?
5.he like couscous?

don't / doesn't

- "Yes, I"
- "No, she"
- "Yes, they"
- "No, they....."
- "Yes, he....."

Exercise .9.

A. Complete this conversation with the correct words.

- * Taha : what(do/does) your husband.....(do/does) exactly?
- * Layla : he(work/works) for a department store. He is a store manager.
- * Taha : how (do/does) he(like/likes) it?
- * Layla : it's an interesting job. He(like/likes) it very much. But he(work/works) long hours. And what(do/does) you(do/does)?
- * Taha : I'm a student, I(study/studies) architecture.
- * Layla : Oh, really? Where (do/does) you(go/goes) to study?
- * Taha : I(go/goes) to Fez university. My friend Jalal(go/goes) there, too.
- * Layla : Really! And what(do/does) He (study/studies) ?
- * Taha : He (study/studies) hotel management.
- * Layla : (do/does) your friend (have/has) a part time job?
- * Taha : yeah. He(work/works) at the weekends(at/from) 7:00(in/to) 10:00 (in/on) the evening.
- * Layla : that sounds interesting.

B. Write questions and short answers.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. the students / play</p> <p>☛ Do the students play?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, they do. | <p>5. she / live / with her sister</p> <p>☛ ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, |
| <p>2. you and your friends / run</p> <p>☛ ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, | <p>6. you / enjoy / English lessons</p> <p>☛ ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, |
| <p>3. you / sleep early</p> <p>☛ ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, | <p>7. they / usually / eat meat</p> <p>☛ ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, |
| <p>4. the dog / swim</p> <p>☛ ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, | <p>8. you / know / the answer</p> <p>☛ ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, |

C. Make sentences by using is or are and an adjective from the following list.

Beautiful - ~~hot~~ - sour - cold - important - square - dry - big - sweet - flat - round - wet - funny - small

1. Fire is hot
2. Ice and snow
3. A box
4. Balls and oranges
5. Sugar.....
6. An elephant but a mouse
7. A rain forestbut a desert
8. A lemon
9. A joke
10. Good health
11. Flowers
12. A coin small, round, and.....

D. Put the words in the correct order.

1. a book / is / it
It is a book.
2. not / I / hungry / am
.....
3. 10 / am / I / years old
.....
4. Sue / my / name / is
.....
5. twins / they / aren't
.....
6. a girl / she / is
..... ?
7. we / not / teachers / are
.....
8. isn't / happy / she
.....
9. Ibn Yasmine / school / a student / am / in / I / high
.....

✚ Exercise .12.

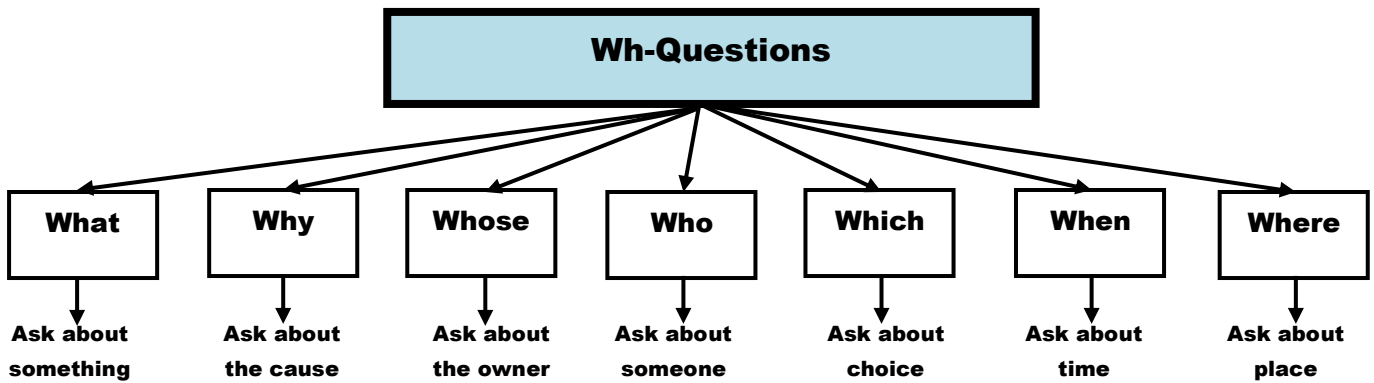
➤ **Complete the sentences with simple present :**

1. Mary (watch) TV in the afternoon.
2. She (hurry) home after school.
3. The baby (not go) to bed late.
4. She (not like) coke.
5. My father (read) the newspaper every day.
6. He (not/live)..... in London.
7. I (not/like)..... travelling.
8. Taha (speak)..... six languages.
9. I (speak)..... three languages.
10. She (live)..... in Birmingham.
11. She (play)sport with her friends.
12. Asmae (go) to the library every weekend.
13. Salma (have) a cat at home.
14. Imran and Hind (not / know)the village.
15. Fatima (be)a good cook.
16. Swimming (not / be)my favourite hobby.
17. Me and my friend (not / have)driving card.
18. My wife (not / use)the internet.
19. Sheriin (be)a famous Arab singer.
20. Hamza (watch)Indian films.

✚ Exercise .13.

➤ **Fill in the blanks with the right answer :**

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
He is in the cinema.	.....	.....
.....	Farid does not play football.	.....
.....	.....	Does she help her child?
.....	They do not read very well.	.....
I am in the classrrom.	.....	.....
.....	She does not listen to the teacher.	.....
.....	.....	Do Kamal and Said speak French?
They are proud of their son.	.....	.....



Question Word	Function	Example
What..... ?	asking for information about something	What is your name?
What.....for ?	asking for a reason or asking why	What did you do that for?
When..... ?	asking about time	When did he leave?
Where.....?	asking in or at what place or position	Where do they live?
Which.....?	asking about choice	Which colour do you want?
Who..... ?	asking about a person or people (subject)	Who opened the door?
Whom.....?	asking about a person or people (object)	Whom did you see?
Whose..... ?	asking about ownership	Whose are these keys? Whose turn is it?
Why.....?	asking about reason or cause	Why do you say that?
Why don't..... ?	making a suggestion	Why don't I help you?
How..... ?	asking about manner	How does this work?
	asking about condition or quality	How was your exam?
How + adj/adv...?	asking about extent or degree	How big is your city from this village?
How far..... ?	distance	How far is Pattaya from Bangkok?
How long.....?	length (time or space)	How long will it take?
How many.....?	quantity (countable)	How many cars are there?
How much..... ?	quantity (uncountable)	How much money do you have?
How old.....?	age	How old are you?

Yes/No-Questions



Question	Affirmative	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do + We You They + know him? • Do + I = You + know him? • Does + He She It + know him? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, + We You They + do. • Yes, + I = You + do. • Yes, + He She It + does. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, + We You They + don't. • No, + I = You + don't. • No, + He She It + doesn't.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are + We You They + at home ? • Is + He She It + at home? • Am + I + at home? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, + We You They + are. • Yes, + He She It + is. • Yes, + I + am. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, + We You They + aren't • No, + He She It + isn't. • No, + I + am not.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have + I You We You They + read the book? • Has + He She It + read the book? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, + I You We You They + have. • Yes, + He She It + has. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, + I You We You They + haven't. • No, + He She It + hasn't.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can + I You He She It We You They + see the film? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, + I You He She It We You They + can. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, + I You He She It We You They + can't.

✦ Exercise .1.

A. Choose the correct alternative: What - When - Where - Why - Who - How....

- 1) are my keys?
- 2) is the problem?
- 3) is your favourite singer?
- 4) is your birthday?
- 5) old are you?
- I'm ten years old.
- 6) is your telephone number?
- 7) are you from?
- 8) is your best friend?
- 9) is your e-mail?
- 10) are you?
- I'm fine, thanks.

- 11) is your graduation?
- Next week.
- 12) is she crying?
- Because she is sad.
- 13) is your last name?
- Gonzalez.
- 14) is your favourite actor?
- Anthony Hopkins.
- 15) old is your cat?
- Two years old.

B. Choose the right option.

- 1. are you so happy?
• I'm getting married! ⚡ When – how – what – why
- 2. is your brother?
• He is still sick. ⚡ Why – how – where – what
- 3. are you late?
• Because of the traffic. ⚡ Where – when – why – how
- 4. is Cristiano Ronaldo from?
• He ⚡ How – when – where – why
- 5. is Hassan tower?
• It ⚡ What – who – why – when

C. Put the words between brackets in the right order :

- 1. (When / invented / the computer / was)
.....
- 2. (When / was / built / this house)
.....
- 3. (How / cheese / is / made)
.....
- 4. (Why / Sanae / working / isn't / today)
.....
- 5. (What / time / coming / your friends / are)
.....
- 6. (Why / was / cancelled / the concert)
.....
- 7. (Where / your mother / was / born)
.....
- 8. (Why / you / to the party / didn't / come)
.....
- 9. (How / the accident / did / happen)
.....
- 10. (What / this machine / make / doesn't / work)
.....

✚ Exercise .2.

A. Find the right answers for the questions.

Answers

1. **Where is the camera?**
2. **Is your car blue ?**
3. **Is Karima from Fez?**
4. **Am I late, teacher?**
5. **Where is Bouchaib from?**
6. **What colour is your bag?**
7. **Are you hungry?**
8. **How is your family?**
9. **Who is that woman?**

- a. He is from Mernissa.
- b. No. I'm not.
- c. Yes, you are.
- d. My sister.
- e. Black.
- f. No, it is black.
- g. **In your bag.**
- h. No, she is from Taza.
- i. Very well.

1. G
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.

B. Complete the questions using What / Where / How / When:

Questions

Answers

1. **How are your parents?**
2.the bus stop?
3.your children?
4.these oranges?
5.your favourite sport?
6.the man in this photograph?
7.your new shoes?

- a. **They are very well.**
- b. At the end of the street.
- c. Five, six and ten.
- d. 3 dhs a kilo.
- e. Skiing.
- f. That's my father.
- g. Black.

C. Give your own answers.

1. Are you going to visit your uncle tomorrow?
2. Does your mother speak Chinese?
3. Is your sister a teacher of English?
4. Do we need a passport to go to Europe?
5. Has your sister got a computer?
6. Do you have a mobile phone?
7. Do students go to school on Sunday?
8. Can you write with the left hand?
9. Have you visited Marrakesh?
10. Is Messy a singer?
11. Is Hicham Garouj an athlete?
12. Can you live without the internet?

There is / there are

1. We say **There is** when there is only one thing,

▪ Example:

✍️ **There is** a desk in the classroom.

2. We say **There are** when there is more than one thing,

▪ Example:

✍️ **There are** two desks in the room.

☛ Negative:

- **There is not / There isn't** a desk in the room.
- **There are not / There aren't** two desks in the room.

☛ Question:

- **Is there** a desk in the classroom?
- **Are there** two desks in the classroom?

☛ Short answer:

- Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
- Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.



✚ Exercise .1.

➤ Fill in the blanks with:
There is or There are.

1.a book.
2.two chairs
3.two doors.
4.a boy in the room?
5.two windows in your room?
6.a cinema in your town?

✚ Exercise .2.

➤ Make negative sentences with:
There isn't or There aren't.

1. a cinema in my town.
2.three boys. There are four.
3.a tramway in Taza.
4.any TV in my room.
5.five elephants in the zoo.
6. ,good books in the library.

✚ Exercise .3.

➤ Make questions.

1. there / a zoo / in your town / is
2. two boys / there / are / in your class
3. a clock / is / in this room / there
4. monkeys / there / in the forest / are
5. doctor / your family / in / is / there a
6. there / in / are / the classroom / trouble-makers
7. teachers / in your / there / school / are

✚ Exercise .4.

A. Write short answers.

- 1. Is there a pen on your desk?
- 2. Are there two books in your bag?
- 3. Is there a teacher in the room?
- 4. Is there a teacher in the room?

B. Correct the mistakes.

- 1. There is red buses in London.
- 2. There aren't a swimming pool in my town.
- 3. There isn't not a test today.
- 4. There are a lion in the zoo.
- 5. Are there a television in your room?
- 6. Is there two chairs?
- 7. There is hardworking students in class nine.
- 8. How much money are there in the box?
- 9. There is Ayoub and Saad in the front place.
- 10. Is there two armchairs in the living-room?
- 11. Are there a cook in the kitchen?

C. Write your own suggestions..

☛ **There is or there are**

- 1. **There is** a kitchen.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

☛ **There isn't or there aren't**

- 1. **There aren't** animals.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.



in my house



Writing a paragraph

A. Write a paragraph about your everyday activities. Base your writing on the following questions.

- * What do you do at night when you go back home from school?
- * When do you wake up in the morning?
- * What do you do when you get up?
- * What do you do when you go outside on your way to school?
- * How much time does it take to arrive to school?
- * What do you do in the break at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. at school?

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B. Write a paragraph about your study at school. Base your writing on the following questions.

- * Where do you study?
- * Where does your school exist?
- * How many students in your class?
- * How many school subjects do you have at school?
- * What do you like or dislike in your class?
- * What is special about your school?

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C. Write a paragraph about the city where you were born. Base your writing on the following questions.

- * What is its name?
- * What is its location?
- * How about its weather?
- * What is special about your hometown?
- * What do you like or dislike in your hometown?
- * What are the best places and historical monuments in your hometown?

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D. Write a paragraph about your favourite hobby. Base your writing on the following questions.

- * What is your favorite hobby?
- * Why do you like it?
- * How much time do you spend for you hobby?
- * What do your parents say about your hobby?
- * How much do you enjoy it?
- * Does it have an influence on your studies?

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Unit 2
Education

English is a West Germanic language originating in England, and the first language for most people in Australia, Canada, the Commonwealth Caribbean, Ireland, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (also commonly known as the Anglo sphere). It is used extensively as a second language and as an official language throughout the world, especially in Commonwealth countries such as India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and South Africa, and in many international organizations.



Modern English is sometimes described as the global lingua franca. English is the dominant international language in communications, science, business, aviation, entertainment, radio and diplomacy. The influence of the British Empire is the primary reason for the initial spread of the language far beyond the British Isles. Following World War II, the growing economic and cultural influence of the United States has significantly accelerated the spread of the language. On an average school day approximately one billion people are learning English in one form or another.

A working knowledge of English is required in certain fields, professions, and occupations. As a result over a billion people speak English at least at a basic level. English is one of six official languages of the United Nations.

Comprehension

☛ Are these sentences true or false? Justify?

1. English is spoken in Canada.

.....
.....

2. Modern English is sometimes described as the global lingua franca.

.....
.....

3. It has become the international language in many areas.

.....
.....

4. Over a billion people speak English at least at a basic level.

.....
.....

5. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations.

.....
.....

A. Match the following synonyms:

1	Bike	7	Excited
2	Explain	8	Holiday
3	Child	9	Develop
4	Kingdom	10	Enjoy
5	Founder	11	Street
6	Ready	12	Different

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

a	Realm	g	Kid
b	Improve	h	Amuse
c	Prepared	i	Pioneer
d	Bicycle	j	Road
e	Motivated	k	Dissimilar
f	Vacation	l	Clarify

B. Match the following antonyms:

1	Shut	7	Yesterday
2	Old	8	Specific
3	Rich	9	Positive
4	Handsome	10	Take
5	Birth	11	Go
6	Ordinary	12	Near

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

a	Ugly	g	Poor
b	Negative	h	Extraordinary
c	Come	i	Far
d	Death	j	Give
e	General	k	Open
f	Young	l	Today


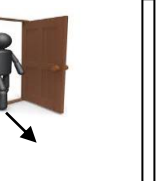

C. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

police – ring – news – know – listen – have – home

1. I don'thow to answer the exercise.
2. There is fine in my neighbor's house. I will call
3.is the best place where I feel happy.
4. Theyto music together in the garden.
5. She left home and we don't have anyabout her.
6. The bellat school by the end of every hour.
7. Isome friends from America.

D. Put these words in the right place.

Stand up – sit down – raise your hand – open the door – sleeping in the classroom - close the door – shut the window – open the window – keep silent – write on the blackboard – switch on the light – put away – get in – go out – listen – erase the blackboard – work in pairs – work in group – shouting - do homework – take notes

Demonstratives

This - these / that - those

Demonstrative pronoun

It is used
to replace another noun

* ✎ Examples:

1. **This** is good.
2. **That** is Aya's house over there.
3. **These** are my friends.
4. I like **those**.

Demonstrative adjective

It is used
to modify a noun

* ✎ Examples:

1. **This** apple is good.
2. **That** student is in my class.
3. **These** ideas are important.
4. I like **those** houses.



The noun can be
something or someone



Near

Far

singular

plural

singular

plural

This

These

That

Those

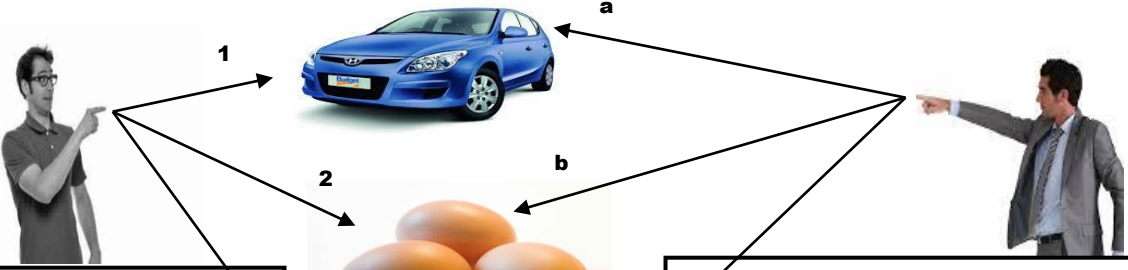
☛ This is good.

☛ These are my friends,

☛ That apple is good.

☛ I like those houses.

🎯 **Exercise .1.**



✎ Put in : This - these

1. is a car.
2. are eggs
3. is Hicham Garouj's image.

✎ Put in : That - those

- a. car is very nice.
- b. eggs are big.
- c. image belongs to Hicham Garouj.

Demonstrative

Demonstrative

✚ **Exercise .2.**

➤ Put in: This or These

1.pencil is no good.
2.is Michelle's pen.
3.computer is expensive.
4.girls are from my college.
5.bikes are mountain bikes.
6.is my newspaper.
7.shoes are too big.
8.book is very interesting.
9.house is the biggest in the street.
10.potatoes aren't cooked.
11.student writes well.
12.house is near the beach.
13.book belongs to George.
14.dog barks all night.

✚ **Exercise .3.**

➤ Put in: **this - that - these - those**

1. Look at.....newspaper here.
2.building over there is the Chrysler Building.
3. bicycles there are expensive.
4. Look here, dolls on the table are very old.
5.bottle over there is empty.
6. Could you bring me chair over there?
7.are my grandparents, and people over there are my friend's grandparents.
8. is my mobile phone and.....is your mobile phone on the shelf over there.
9. Can you see building next to the bank over there?
10. I would like some of cookies on that shelf.

✚ **Exercise .3.**

➤ Type That or Those.

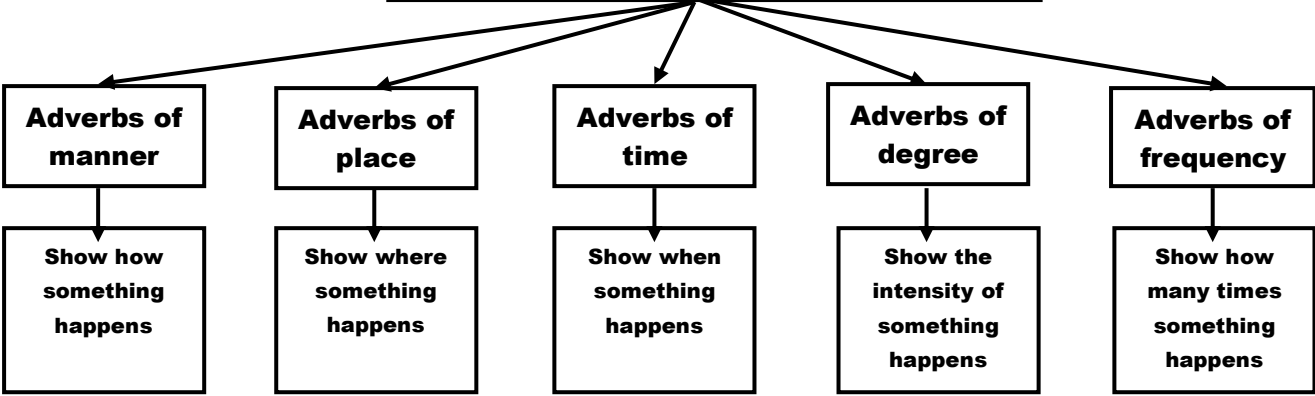
1.desk is mine.
2.is a good answer.
3.questions are too difficult.
4.isn't a nice thing to say.
5.dogs bark all day.
6.dress is short.
7.birds are very nice.
8.letter is for Jill.
9.windows are open.
10.computer is old.
11.lesson is very difficult.
12.person sings badly.
13.exercise is easy.
14.man works at my shop.

✚ **Exercise .3.**

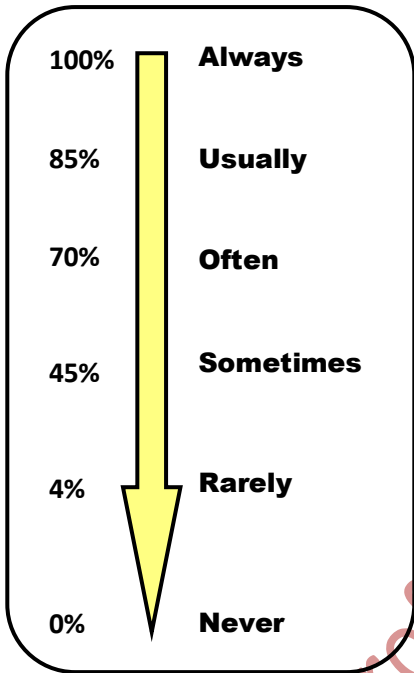
➤ Put the words into the correct order.

1. are / new / jeans / those / my /
.....
2. that / digital camera / is / Peter's /
.....
3. red scarf / is / this / a /
.....
4. my / these / books / are /
.....
5. buildings / stairs / take these / to get to those
.....
6. the administration / of the / this is / school
.....
7. colours / are / favourite / my / those
.....
8. this shop / the best / that / picture / is / in
.....

Adverbs in English



Adverbs of frequency:



Please Notice This



✓ The use of adverbs in a sentence:

1. After "verb to be".

✎ Examples:

- They are **never** pleased to see me.
- She is **usually** nervous.

2. Before "the other verbs".

✎ Examples:

- I **always** remember to do my homework.
- He **sometimes** gets good marks in exams.



Exercise .1.

➤ Answer the following questions.

Make questions

How often does + He
She
It +?

How often does your mother prepare couscous?

☛ My mother.....
.....

How often do + You
We
They +?

How often do you help your mother in the kitchen?

☛ I.....
.....

✚ Exercise .2.

➤ Re-write the sentences in the correct order:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. To the mountains / never / go/ we. | We never go to the mountains. |
| 2. Usually / arrives late / the bus | ..... |
| 3. Go to bed before 11 / often / I | ..... |
| 4. Often / she / write to me / doesn't. | ..... |
| 5. Play football / the boys / always. | ..... |
| 6. Never / drinks coffee in the evening / she | ..... |
| 7. It / rain in the summer / often / doesn't | ..... |
| 8. Read books slowly / I / always | ..... |
| 9. Usually / my father / goes to work by bus | ..... |
| 10. Always / go to the beach at the weekend / we | ..... |

✚ Exercise .3.

➤ Write questions with the following words :

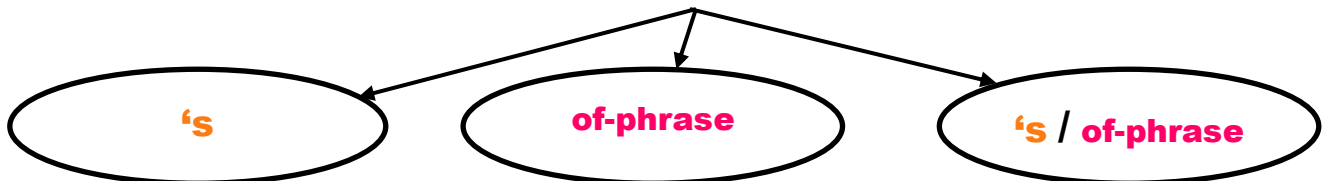
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. You / on Saturdays / go swimming | How often do you go swimming on Saturdays? |
| 2. They / visit / London / in August | ..... |
| 3. He / forget / his homework | ..... |
| 4. She / listen to / before school / the radio | ..... |
| 5. You / become / nervous | ..... |
| 6. He / come / late to school | ..... |
| 7. Kamal / movies / on the weekends / watch | ..... |
| 8. They / in the house / on Sundays / help | ..... |
| 9. Your parents / on holidays / bored | ..... |
| 10. Your brother / go to / by car / school | ..... |

✚ Exercise .4.

	Ask your friend	Give your answer
(drink coffee 4%)
(take the bus to school 0%)
(wear black cloths 70%)
(watch films on TV 85%)
(read the newspaper 45%)
(Use the internet 70%)
(speak in English 100%)

Possessive case

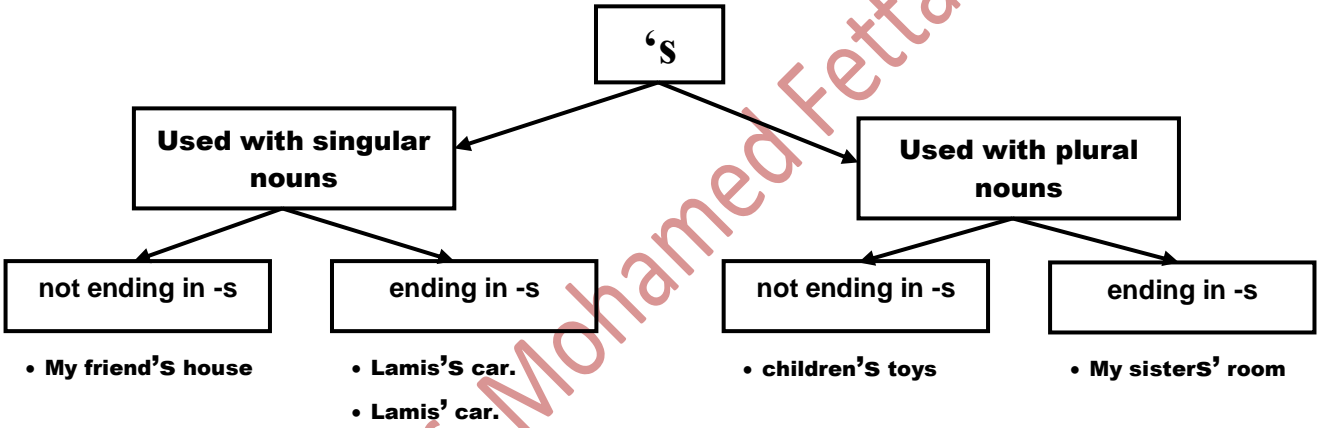
To show ownership or association.



- 1. Belongs to people:**
- The girl's name.
 - The woman's hat.
- 2. Belongs to animals:**
- The horse's tail.
 - The cat's eyes.
- 3. Belongs to places:**
- The city's new theater.
 - The world's population.
- 4. Belongs to time:**
- Yesterday's newspaper.
 - Next week's meeting.

- 1. Belongs to something:**
- The door of the house.
 - The name of the book.
 - The back of the car.
 - The owner of the restaurant.

- 1. Belongs to organisations:**
- The company's success.
 - The success of the company.
- 2. Belongs to a group of people:**
- The government's decision.
 - The decision of the government.



✚ Exercise .1.

- This pen belongs to Asmae.
☛ This is Asmae's pen.
- That bicycle belongs to Rebecca.
☛ That isbicycle.
- This watch belongs to my father.
☛ This is.....watch.
- This camera belongs to our friends.
☛ This iscamera.
- That car belongs to the plumber.
☛ That iscar.
- Those glasses belongs to students.
☛ Those are.....glasses.
- The books belong to the teacher.
☛ These arebooks.
- These gloves belong to the gardener.
☛ These aregloves.
- That calculator belongs to Driss.
☛ That iscalculator.
- The ring of Khawla.
☛

- The uncle / Bill
☛
- The public hospital of Taza.
☛
- The book of my sister.
☛
- The camera / Ahlam
☛
- The daughter / Mr Smith
☛
- The names / your friends
☛
- The man / name
☛
- The car / Houssam
☛
- The car / my friends
☛
- The birthday / my father
☛

✚ Exercise .2.

A. Use the Genitive Case: 's

1. The skirts of the women are white.
2.
3. The tail of the horse is not short.
4.
5. The offices of the doctors are beautiful
6.
7. The toys of the babies are funny.
8.
9. The hat of Mrs. Sally is red.
10.

B. Choose the right answer.

1. - The toys of the children are in the cupboard.
- The children's toys are in the cupboard.
2. - Mary is a friend of my mother's.
- Mary is a friend of my mother.
3. - The dog of my neighbour barks all night long.
- The neighbour's dog barks all night long
4. - Most people agree with the proposal of the new government.
- Most people agree with the new government's proposal.
5. - The workmen are here to repair the roof of the house.
- The workmen are here to repair the house's roof.
6. - Peter's car is the same colour as mine.
- The car of Peter is the same colour as mine.
7. - Dad spent the week painting our grandparents' house.
- Dad spent the week painting the house of our grandparents.

✚ Exercise .3.

➤ **Use the Genitive Case: of-phrase**

1. The door belongs to the house.
☛ **This is the door of my house.**
2. The price belongs to the PC.
☛ This is.....
3. These walls belong to my room.
☛ These are.....

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4. the top / the page
☛ | 8. the story / the meaning
☛ |
| 5. The news / this day.
☛ | 9. Name / the book
☛ |
| 6. the rays / sun
☛ | 10. window / the room
☛ |
| 7. The papers belong to the books.
☛ These are..... | 11. leg / is broken. / the chair
☛ |

✚ Exercise .4.

➤ **Join the nouns with: 's / of-phrase**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The owner / that car
☛ The owner of that car. | 11. The result / the football match.
☛ |
| 2. The mother / Imane
☛ Imane's mother. | 12. The garden / our neighbours.
☛ |
| 3. The daughter / Charles.
☛ | 13. The ground floor / our building.
☛ |
| 4. The cause / the problem.
☛ | 14. The children / Hicham and Aya.
☛ |
| 5. The newspaper / yesterday.
☛ | 15. The economic policy / the government.
☛ |
| 6. The birthday / my father.
☛ | 16. The husband / Mery.
☛ |
| 7. The name / this street.
☛ | 17. The jacket / that man.
☛ |
| 8. The ball / children.
☛ | 18. The husband / the woman talking to you.
☛ |
| 9. The new manager / the company.
☛ | 19. The car / the parents / Ilyas.
☛ |
| 10. The top / the page.
☛ | 20. The wedding / the friend / Ismail.
☛ |

Prepositions of time

Preposition	Use	Example
At	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> at 6 .p.m – at 8 o'clock... at night – at midday – at midnight – at noon. At Christmas – at Easter – at Eid EL Fitr... at the weekend (British) at breakfast – at lunch – at dinner. at the end – at the beginning. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I wake up <u>at</u> 7 .a.m. The stars shine <u>at</u> night. I stay with my family <u>at</u> Christmas. I don't usually work <u>at</u> the weekend. I like to drink milk <u>at</u> breakfast. I often visit my friend <u>at</u> the end of the holiday.
On	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> On Monday – on Tuesday ... On my birthday – on Christmas Day – on New year's Eve... On Monday morning/afternoon/evening On 20 September - on the 20th of September. On the weekend (American) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> We're having a party <u>on</u> Monday. There are a lot of parties <u>on</u> New year's Eve. I study English <u>on</u> Tuesday morning. Her birthday is <u>on</u> 20 November. I have a lot of work to do <u>on</u> the weekend.
In	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 2015 – in the 1980s... In September/October... In summer. In the 19th century/20th century... In the morning/afternoon/evening. In two hours – in a few minutes – in two weeks... 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I got my baccalaureate degree <u>in</u> 2000. In England, it often snows <u>in</u> December. It's too hot to work <u>in</u> summer. Some great inventions appeared <u>in</u> the 19th century. I wake up early <u>in</u> the morning. The train will leave <u>in</u> a few minutes.
Before	Earlier than something.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I don't go to school <u>before</u> having my breakfast.
After	Later than something.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I always brush my teeth <u>after</u> eating.
Until/till	Marking a period of time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let's wait <u>until</u> it stops raining.
From---to		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last evening we watched TV <u>from</u> 5 <u>to</u> 8 o' clock.
for		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I've lived in this house <u>for</u> six years.
Since	from a particular time in the past until a later time, or until now	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They've known each other <u>since</u> they were at school.
By	Not later than a special time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She had promised to be back <u>by</u> five o'clock.
During	Through the whole of a period of time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We met a lot of interesting people <u>during</u> our holiday.
Ago	How far something happened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I was in Agadir two years <u>ago</u>.
Up to	Not more than a special time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can work <u>up to</u> 7 hours a day.
Within	During a period of time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I was assigned to finish my research <u>within</u> a month.
...

Exercises.

A. Fill in the blanks with: at / on / in

1. Mozart was born.....1756.
2. The price of electricity is going upsummer.
3. My birthday party isNovember.
4. Jane is arriving January 262 o'clock the afternoon.
5. It snows here every year December. We always go outside and play in the snow Christmas Day.
6. Michael is leaving Friday..... noon.
7. Frankie started working for her law firm1995.
8. Normally,..... New Year's Eve, it's tradition to kiss the one you love midnight.
9. Don't be ridiculous; there were no telephones the seventeenth century! The telephone was invented the 1870s.
10. We travelled overnight to Paris and arrived5 o'clockthe morning.
11. The plane leaves tomorrow morning8:00 AM.
12. The hills here are covered with wildflowers early spring.
13. We met at the restaurant6:30 and stayed10:30.
14. Paul and Sheila always walk their dog going to bed
15. I always brush my teeth meals
16. I never go shopping Saturdays because it's always crowded
17. June the weather is always lovely here
18. Please no music10 pm
19. I wake up7 o'clock,the morning.

B. Put in: for / since / ago.

1. I got here an hour ago. What! You mean you've been waitingan hour ?
- 1 The phone last rang at 4 o'clock. So you've had no calls4 o' clock.
2. I haven't been to the dentist ten years.
3. I last saw Rachel on Monday. Haven't you seen her ?
4. We've had six weeks without rain. Yes, it hasn't rained.....last month.
5. Mrs. Miles was taken ill three weeks You mean she's been ill..... 21 days, and nobody's told me!

C. Fill in the blanks with:

for – during – in – since – before - ago - after

1. Zineb left Midelt 1996 and hasn't returned that time.
2. I had already eaten dinner my family arrived.
3. No one was allowed to use any written materials the exam.
4. I become familiar with the city because I arrived here three years
5. graduating from high school, I would like to attend Wisdom University.
6. My grandparents lived in that village a long time.

D. Fill in the blanks with the right preposition of time :

Before / after / until / from-to.

1. Hassan plays tennis every weekend 7 .a.m7:45 .a.m.
2. I don't sleepI finish my homework.
3. I waited for her call..... .before going to Spain, but she didn't call.
4. I thank AllahI finish eating food.

E. Put in: ago / before.

1. This film looks familiar. Didn't we see it at the cinema about two years
2. The road was wet when the accident happened. It had stopped raining only half an hour.....
3. My telephone is working now. They repaired it a week
4. A young man threw himself off this bridge last year. His girlfriend had left him two days
5. About six years my grandfather went to Paris to study law.
6. She doesn't know him because she didn't meet him
7. I left the cinema the film ended because it was so boring.
8. Clean the carpets your mother comes home.

F. Put in:

During / for / since / by

1. Kevin and Joe have been in the same class first grade.
2. It has not rained at all..... two weeks.
3. No one was allowed to use any written materials..... the exam.
4. He said he would be here..... 6 o'clock but he hasn't come yet.

G. Put in: by / until.

- **Mrs Lewis:** You'll need to hand your project in this week. I'd like to have it (1) Friday.
- **Rachel:** Well, I'm going on a three-day study trip tomorrow. I'll be away (2)..... Thursday. The project will probably take me (3)..... the middle of next week. I can't finish it (4)..... the end of this week.
- **Mrs Lewis:** Well, let me have it (5).....Wednesday of next week, please.

H. Fill in the blanks with the suitable preposition of time.

Khalid gets up6 o'clock the morning. He usually eats eggs and baconMondays but he only drinks milk.....Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays. He goes to the gym8 o'clockthe morning. Khalid eats lunchHalf past twothe afternoon. After that he goes to school, He studies Arabic3:00 p.m.5:00 p.m. he never has classes6:00 p.m.....Monday, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Khalid works every dayschool7:00 p.m.....10:00 p.m. he doesn't workweekends. He always goes to bed early.....night.

I. Fill in the blanks with prepositions of time:

1. My brother does his homework dinner.
2. Do you go to the mosque Friday?
3. I study English in Dream school 6:30 8:30 p.m. Monday and Saturday.
4. What do study Monday 8:00 10:00?
5. In my school' classes always finish 6:00 p.m.
6. Moroccans have lunch 1:00 p.m.
7. Aicha does her assignment The weekends.
8. Ahmed always washes his hands Freak fast the morning, Lunch in the afternoon and Dinnerthe evening.

J. Complete the sentences using the words in the book.

After – before – finally – first of all – when

1. My mum stays very fit., she goes jogging every morning. Then, she often des aerobics in the afternoons.
2. After three hours driving, we arrived home.
3.you knocked on the door, I was in the bath. Sorry.
4. I left the houseit started raining so I got wet.
5. My twin brother started walking two monthsme. he is always first at everything.

K. Put in the correct preposition or no preposition of time.

1. There was a loud noise which woke us up midnight.
2. Do you usually eat chocolate eggs Easter?
3. What are you doingthe weekend?
4. last week, I worked until 9pmevery night.
5. My father always reads the paper breakfast time.
6. The man died three hours being in a car accident.
7. Henry has been teaching in this school11 months now.
8. She plays tennis Fridays.
9. The trees here are really beautiful the spring.
10. The man fell into the hands of the police, ten years committing murder.
11. I'll see youTuesday afternoon, then.
12. Shakespeare died1616.
13. She studies..... every day.
14. John is going to buy the presentstoday.
15. Let me introduce you to Hicham and Hafsa. I have known them my childhood.
16. My uncle jogs twenty minutes every day.
17. In my hometown the shops open early..... the morning.
18. She met her husband 1998.
19. The party is..... next Saturday.
20. We are meetingFriday morning.
21. I often get sleepy the afternoon.
22. His daughter was bornthe 24th of August.
23. Mobile phones became popular..... the nineties.
24. The meeting will take placethis afternoon.
25. Luckily the weather was perfecther wedding day.
26. The car should be repaired summer vacation arrives.
27. The water and electricity have been cut off in our tenement house the early this morning.
28. My grandmother used to cook and my grandfather washed up dinner.

L. Write sentences using a preposition of time and the following words.






1. 1975
2. 7 a.m.
3. 21st century
4. Tomorrow morning
5. Summer
6. 22 April
7. Five minutes
8. Half an hour
9. September
10. A few minutes
11. The next day
12. My birthday party

Writing : Describe Someone

➤ How to write a descriptive article.

1. Physical description

What does he or she look like?

Height	Weight	Age	Face	Hair
				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tall • Short • Medium • Average-height 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slim • Fat • Skinny • Plump • Well-built • Slender • Thin • Stocky • Frail • Overweight • Chubby • Obese • Sturdy • Average weight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young • Old • Elderly • Middle-aged • Teenage • Adult 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Round • Oval • Wrinkled • Sun-tanned • Fair-skinned • Freckled • Egg-shaped 	

2. Moral description

What is he or she like?

Intellectual abilities	Personal traits	Attitudes of people
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intelligent ≠ stupid • Talented ≠ talentless • Creative ≠ dependent • Brilliant ≠ boring • Witty ≠ silly • Smart ≠ naïve • Brainy ≠ reckless • Astute ≠ slow-witted • Wise ≠ foolish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimistic ≠ pessimistic • flexible ≠ stubborn • Calm ≠ nervous • Hardworking ≠ lazy • Humorous ≠ humorless • Patient ≠ impatient • Adventurous ≠ timid • Careful ≠ careless • Curious ≠ withdrawn • Tolerant ≠ intolerant • Helpful ≠ unhelpful • Compassionate ≠ callous • Brave ≠ coward • Kind ≠ unkind • Hesitant ≠ self-confident • Charismatic • Sympathetic ≠ callous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sociable ≠ introverted • Quarrelsome ≠ friendly • Trustworthy ≠ cunning • Serious ≠ foolish • Selfish ≠ benevolent • Reliable ≠ unreliable • Honest ≠ liar • Attractive ≠ ordinary • Polite ≠ impolite • Gorgeous ≠ ugly • Generous ≠ miser • Modest ≠ boastful • Bossy ≠ submissive • Trustworthy ≠ liar • Gentle ≠ rude • Talkative ≠ silent • Active ≠ passive • Rebellious ≠ submissive

How to describe someone

Example

- Write a descriptive article about your favorite football player.



Moral description وصف الشخصية

Intellectual abilities	Personal traits	Attitudes of people
1. Intelligent	4. calm	7. sociable
2. talented	5. hardworking	8. reliable
3. creative	6. patient	9. polite

Physical description وصف الجسد

Height	Weight	Age	Face	Hair
10. tall	11. well-built	12. young	13. egg-shaped	14. black

Fill in the blanks with the information above املأ الفراغ بالمعلومات المحددة أعلاه

One of the best *football players* that I strongly admire is *Ronaldo/Messey*. This is thanks to a number of his special criteria which will be taken into discussion in this article. Thus, at the beginning of this article, I am going to shed the light on his moral traits. Then, I will give some of his physical features.

On the one hand, *Ronaldo/Messey* is known by certain personal characteristics that make him different to the others. Among which the most important ones are as follows. For example, he seems to be **intelligent, talented, and creative**. Likewise, he is also considered to be **calm, hardworking, and patient**. Meantime, some people say that he is **sociable, reliable** as well as **polite**.

On the other hand, physically speaking, *Ronaldo/Messey* is loved for his physical appearance. He is **tall**. He is also **well-built** and very **young**. In addition, his face is **egg-shaped** but nice. His hair is **black** and his hair-cut is attractive.

In a nutshell, I can say to conclude that *Ronaldo/Messey* remains one of my preferable *football players* with reference to all that I mentioned above.

Introduction

One of the bestthat I strongly admire is _____. This is thanks to a number of his/her special criteria which will be taken into discussion in this article. Thus, at the beginning of this article, I am going to shed the light on his/her moral traits. Then, I will give some of his/her physical features.

Body

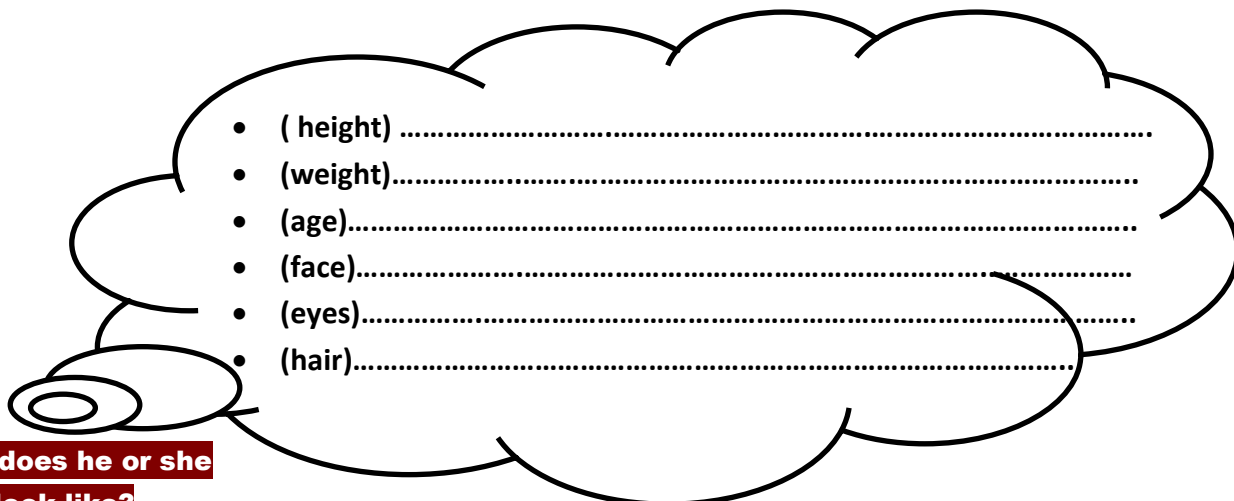
On the one hand, _____ is known by certain personal characteristics that make him/her different to the others. Among which the most important ones are as follows. For example, he/she seems to be(1).....,(2)....., and(3)..... Likewise, he/she is also considered to be(4).....,(5)....., and(6)..... Meantime, some people say that he/she is(7).....,(8)..... as well as(9).....

On the other hand, physically speaking, _____ is loved for his/her physical appearance. He is(10)..... He is also(11)..... and very(12)..... In addition, his face is(13)..... but nice. His hair is(14)..... and his hair-cut is attractive.

Conclusion

In a nutshell, I can say to conclude that _____ remains one of my preferable with reference to all that I mentioned above.

MY GIFTED FRIEND OR STAR



- (height)
- (weight).....
- (age).....
- (face).....
- (eyes).....
- (hair).....

**What does he or she
look like?**

What is he or she like?

- ✓ (Something special about him or her.)
- ✓ (His or her behavior.)
- ✓ (His or her personality traits.)
- ✓ (His or her gifts and talents.)
- ✓ (What other people say about him or her.)

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Unit 3
Food

There is a new American way of living today... Americans care about physical fitness and good nutrition now as never before... we eat less red meat and more poultry and fish, more fish vegetables and fruits, more grain cereals...



Not all Americans follow this advice however. Arthur Williams, 45, whose cholesterol level is so high that his doctor has warned him to change his eating habits or expect a heart attack, is enjoying a big breakfast. His effort to start the day with fruit lasted only two weeks. “I couldn’t stay with it”, he says not very repentantly. “It’s hard to find food that’s good for you. And tastes good.

Williams’ reaction to the surprising world of food choices is a simple one: give up and hope for the best. Millions of Americans share the same attitude. Assaulted by a blitz of nutrition advice in recent years- lower your cholesterol, eat more fiber, throw out the salt shaker, forget red meat, get more calcium, reduce your fat intake, use more olive oil, grill everything, avoid barbecuing, eat more fish, choose margarine, many Americans have thrown up their hands. “Basically, I eat junk food. Healthy food is all very good. But who has the time? “Says Sharon, a 53 year old telephone company employee downing a hot dog at a California restaurant.

Comprehension

A. Read the statements and say whether they are true or false. Justify.

- 1. All Americans eat less red meat and more vegetables and fruit.
.....
.....
- 2. Arthur’s doctor is worried about his eating habits.
.....
.....
- 3. Arthur enjoys having fruit for breakfast.
.....
.....
- 4. Sharon can’t afford healthy food all the time.
.....
.....
- 5. Arthur Williams doesn’t repent keeping his eating habits.
.....
.....

B. What do the underlined words refer to?

- a. We: b. His: c. It:

A. Match the following synonyms:

1	Smile	7	Large
2	Voice	8	Force
3	Begin	9	Obese
4	Huge	10	Sad
5	Brave	11	Refuse
6	Dangerous	12	Try

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

a	Big	g	Sound
b	Risky	h	Courageous
c	Reject	i	Depressed
d	Wide	j	Attempt
e	Power	k	Laugh
f	Start	l	Fat

B. Match the following antonyms:

1	First	7	Past
2	Big	8	Hard
3	Clean	9	Agree
4	Produce	10	Before
5	Allow	11	Polite
6	Traditional	12	Interesting

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

a	Consume	g	Narrow
b	Modern	h	Disagree
c	After	i	Rude
d	Last	j	Prohibit
e	Easy	k	Boring
f	Present	l	Dirty






















C. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

amusement – funny – urge – relax – drink – mountains - sunglasses

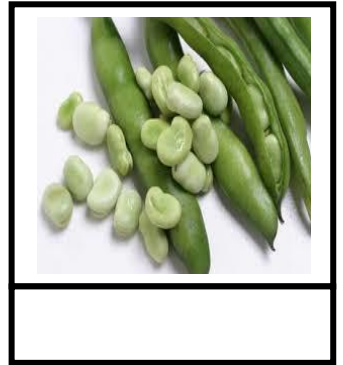
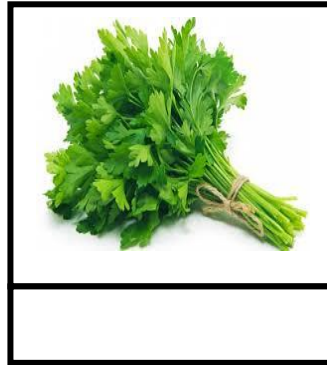
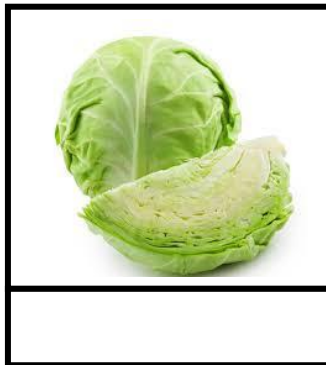
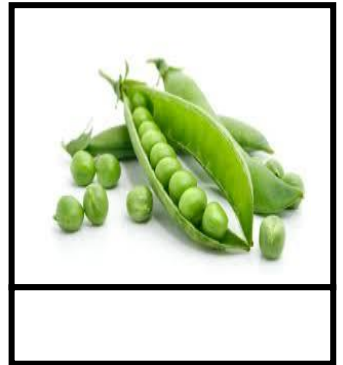
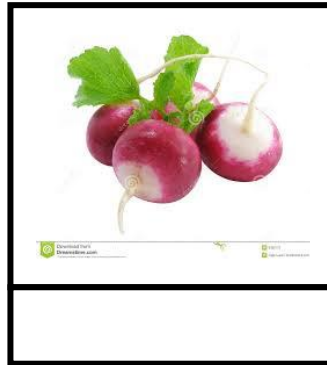
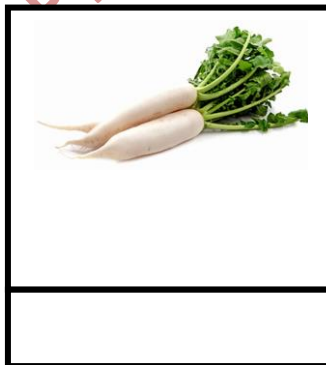
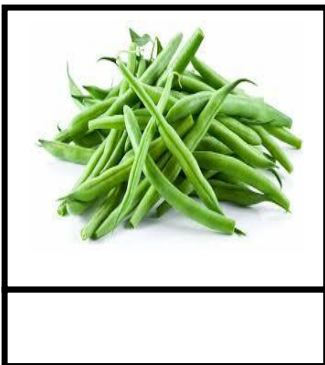
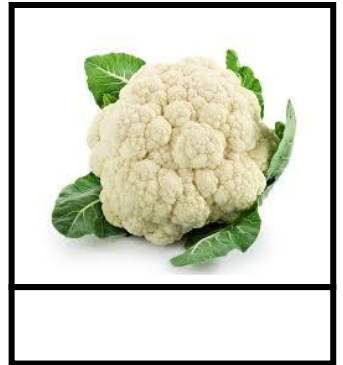
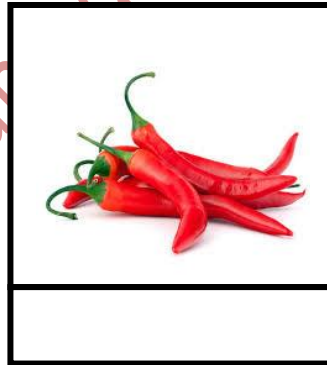
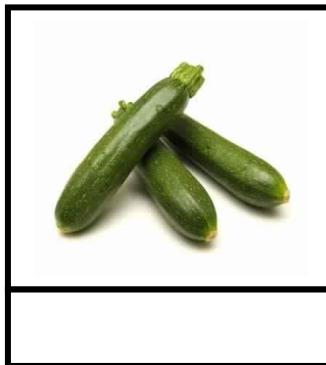
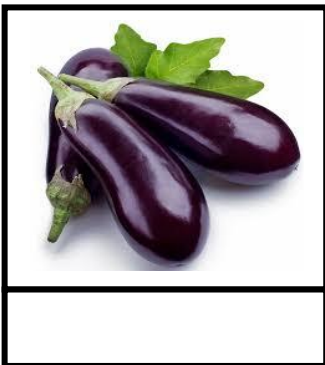
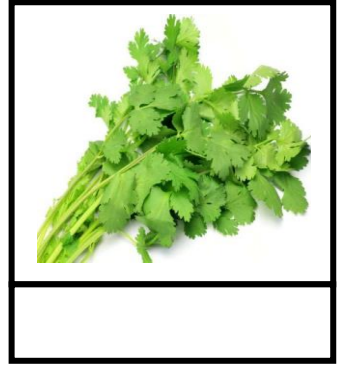
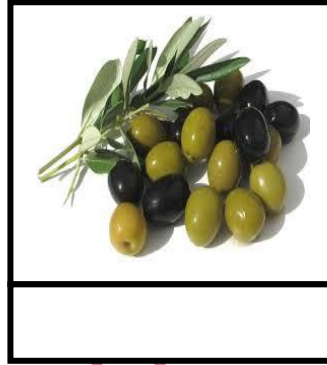
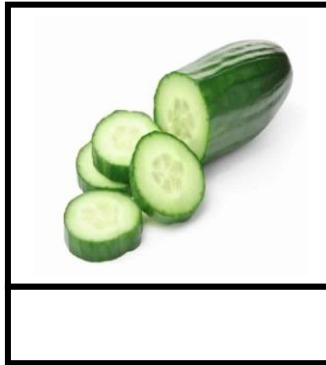
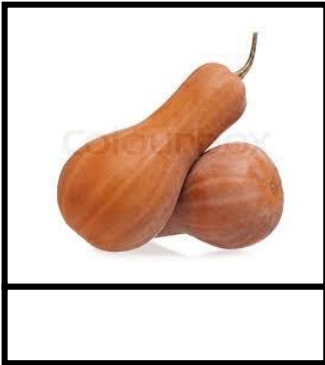
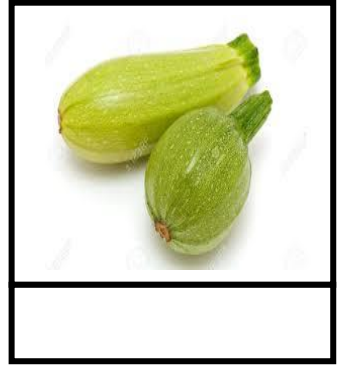
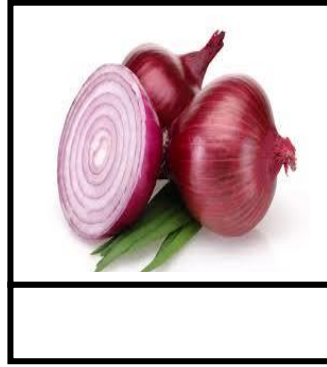
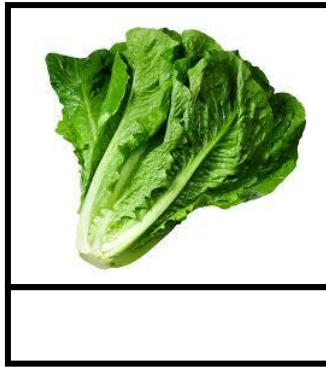
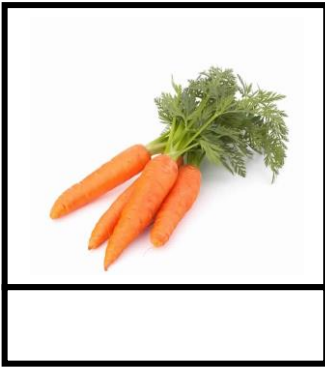
1. My fatherme to continue my study in medicine.
2. It is sunny. This is why she puts
3. Hassan enjoys climbing the
4. Mr. Bean hasvideos on YouTube.
5. I prefer toorange juice in the café.
6. I go with my friends to nature for
7. She has problems and she wants to go to the sea to

D. Put these words in the right place..

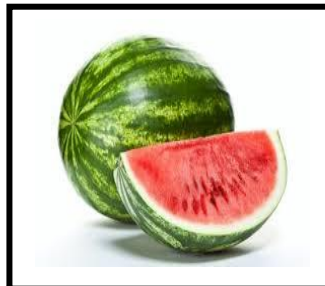
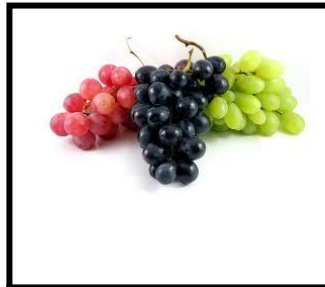
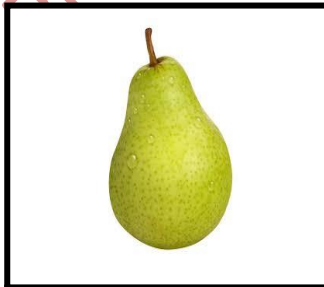
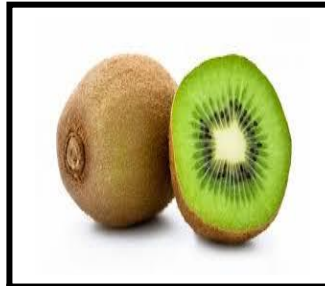
pitcher – mixer – kettle – peeler – knife – spoon – ladle – fork – casserole – frying pan – bowl – pressure cooker – rolling pin – grater – colander – bottle opener – cake pan – glass – cup – mug - teapot

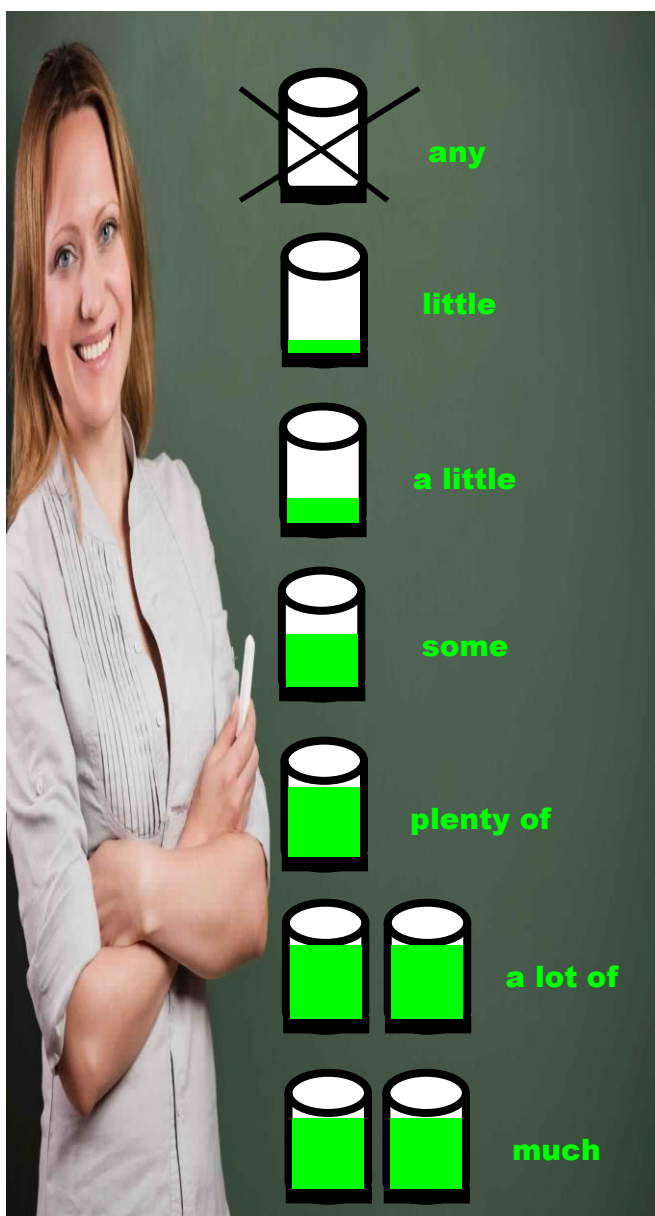
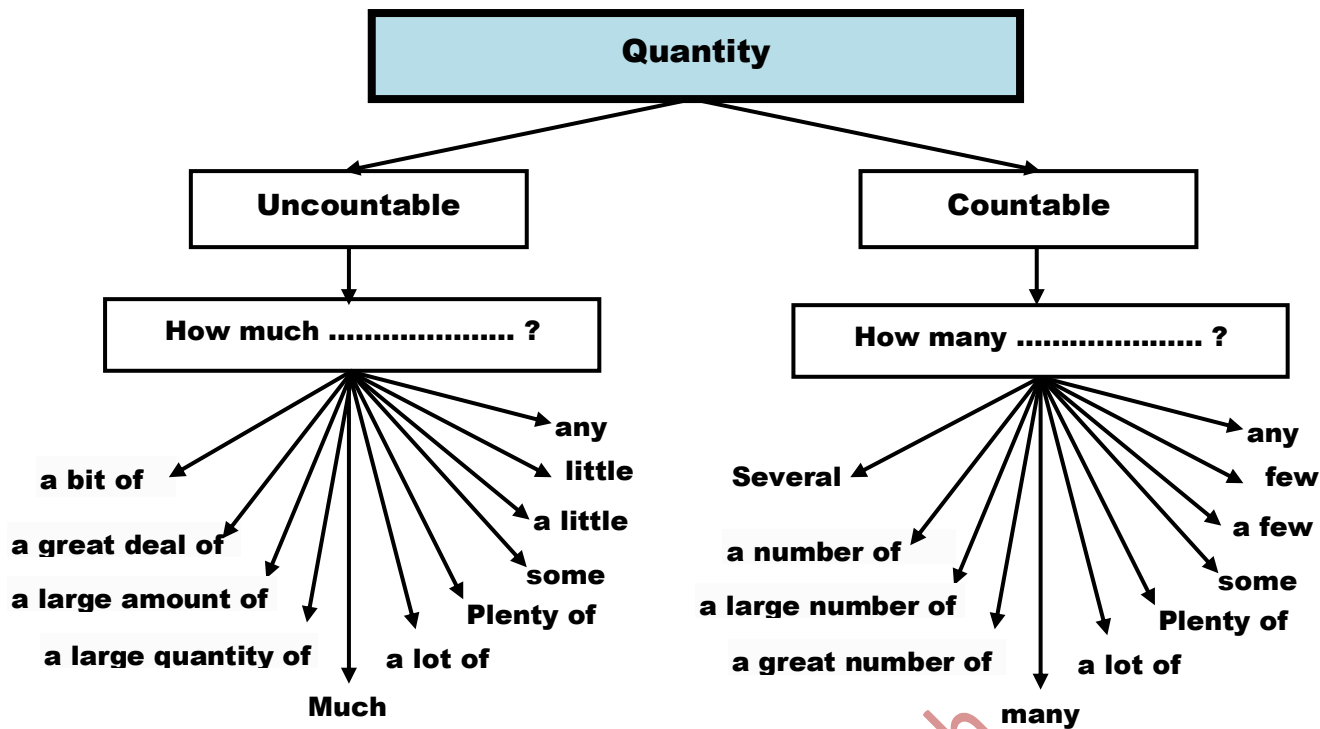
						
						
						

cucumber - cauliflower - eggplant - parsley - coriander - pepper - carrot - onion - lettuce - olives - green beans - big beans - marrow - courgette - pumpkin - chilli - turnip - cabbage - peas - radish



Pear - peach - plum - apricot - nectarine - kiwi - mango - fig - coconut - avocado - melon - watermelon - grapes - tangerine - cherries - prunes - dates - raisins - raspberries - strawberries





Quantifiers	Countable	Uncountable	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Any	yes	yes	-	yes	yes
Little / a little	-	yes	yes	-	-
Few / a few	yes	-	yes	-	-
Some	yes	yes	yes	-	yes
Plenty of	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
A lot of lots of	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Much	-	yes	-	yes	yes
Many	yes	-	yes	yes	yes

✚ **Exercise .1.**

➤ Classify the following nouns. Put their numbers in the right column below.

1. time	2. game	3. bicycle	4. uncle
5. book	6. cheese	7. bookshelf	8. hour
9. food	10. sheep	11. bird	12. bus
13. hat	14. honey	15. book	16. dress
17. ship	18. curtain	19. bag	20. oven
21. sweater	22. dog	23. eraser	24. beach
25. sugar	26. cat	27. woman	28. teacher
29. milk	30. tea	31. furniture	32. insect
33. hair	34. dictionary	35. children	36. wife
37. jam	38. paper	39. pillow	40. umbrella

41. Envelope	42. ball	43. player	44. window
45. taxi	46. snack	47. eye	48. teacher
49. idea	50. glasses	51. castle	52. onion
53. computer	54. pen	55. artist	56. coffee
57. chair	58. milk	59. river	60. husband
61. water	62. gasoline	63. tent	64. salt
65. fruit	66. table	67. doctor	68. policeman
69. coconut	70. cream	71. exercise	72. sand
73. bread	74. money	75. lady	76. butter
77. meat	78. oil	79. house	80. flour

Countable	Uncountable
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

✚ Exercise .2.

➤ Complete these questions using **how many** or **how much** :

1.People coming to the party?
2.Milk do you want in your coffee?
3.Bread did you buy?
4.Players are there in a football team?
5.advertisements on television?
6.eggs are needed for making an omelet?
7.time is needed to finish this mission?
8.times you got the best mark in English?

9.kilometers does it take between Fez and Mernissa?
10.work can you do yourself?
11.homework do you get?
12.people are there in your class?
13.does a cup of coffee cost?
14.money does your father have?
15.languages do you speak?
16.brothers and sisters do you have?
17.coffee do you drink a day?

✚ Exercise .3.

➤ Rewrite these statements using **too many** / **too much** :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. A lot of cars | There are too many cars |
| 2. Very narrow streets | ..... |
| 3. Only three cinemas | ..... |
| 4. A lot of noise and dirt | ..... |
| 5. The parks are very small | ..... |
| 6. Very few things to do after work | ..... |
| 7. A lot of tourists | ..... |

➤ What about your village?

1. (too)
2. (too many)
3. (too much)
4. (enough)

✚ Exercise .4.

➤ Put the words in the correct order.

1. is / lot / of / a / food / there
2. some / money / I've / got
3. there / is / juice / any ?
4. aren't / any / there / desks
5. how / is / there / money / much ?
6. got / much / I / milk / haven't
7. aren't / many / there / people
8. how / are / there / girls / many ?

✚ Exercise .5.

A. Complete the sentences with some or any.

1. We didn't buy.....flowers.
2. This evening I'm going out withfriends of mine.
3. Have you seen.....good films recently?
4. I must go. I havehomework to do.
5. She finished the test withoutdifficulty.
6. I didn't have.....money, so I had to borrow
7. Is therecoffee in the kitchen? Yes, there is, but there isn't sugar. There isn'ttea, either. I need to buyfor breakfast.

F. Complete the sentences with the right quantifier.

1. They have had..... homework in mathematics recently.
2. How..... time do you need to finish the work?
3. There are too..... students in the library.
4. Have you visited..... foreign countries?
5. Although he's very ill, he didn't take..... medicine.
6. people know as much about linguistics as John does.
7. They say..... knowledge is a dangerous thing.
8. He's having..... of trouble passing his driving test.
9. I spend..... of my time reading novels.
10. He knows..... English. He knows enough English to manage.
11. There aren't..... car parks in the centre of Oxford.
12. Eating out is expensive here. There aren't..... cheap restaurants
13. My country has..... of great nightclubs of dogs .
14. Hurry up! We only have..... time before the coach leaves.
15. We saw..... beautiful scenery when we went to Austria.
16. There are a..... shops near the university.
17. It's very quiet. There aren't..... people here today.

B. Complete the sentences with a little or a few.

1. We're planning to make fun.
2. Why don't we pick plums for our homemade jam?
3. I had to write letters this morning.
4. It only takes minutes.
5. There was only time to talk to my parents on the phone.
6. Could you give me bottles of cider, please?
7. There are only people in the room
8. We've got money, just enough to buy a small present.
9. Have you got milk for me?

C. Complete the sentences with much or many.

1. I don't haveCD's in my collection.
2. They don't have money to buy a present.
3. How brothers do you have?
4. Is there milk in the fridge?
5. Howdirhams have you got?
6. That is my favourite book. I've read it times.

D. Complete the sentences with a lot of or a few.

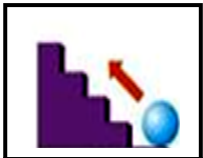
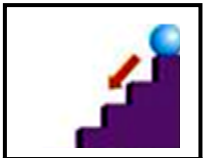

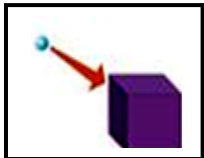
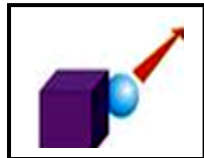
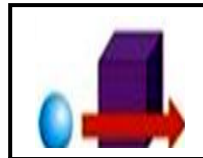
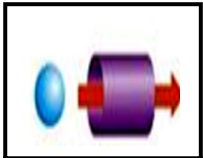
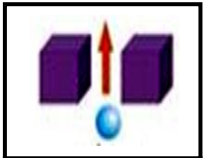
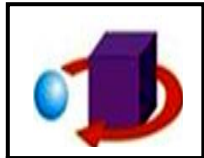

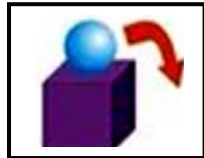
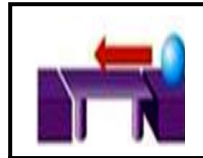

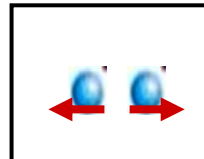






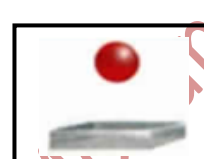
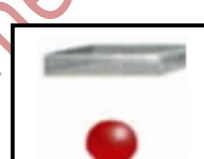


1. That's bad. I've got work this week.
2. There were just people at the concert.
3. I am rich. I have gotmoney.
4. Leila feels loneliness. She has friends.
5. There are things on your table, so please take them outside.
6. There are women in the government. Many people think there should be more

E. Complete the sentences with some and any and a word from the box.

Music food petrol stamps books people
chairs photos

1. People couldn't sit down at the party because there weren't
2. I couldn't takeon holiday because the weather was so bas.
3. We couldn't buyin the supermarket because our money was in the car.
4. I need to putin the car. It's nearly empty.
5. Do you have? I want to post these letters.
6. I want to buyfrom the library.

Prepositions of Place and Direction

					
up	down	over	to / towards	away from	past
					
through	along	around	onto	off	across
					
between	opposite	at	into	out of	Near / next to beside
					
behind	In front of	above	below	on	In

Go upstairs



Go downstairs



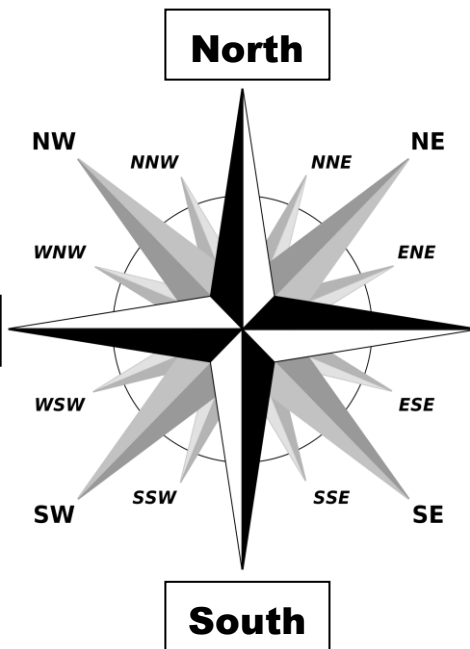
Turn left



Turn right



Go straight on (until you come to ...)



Cross the street

✦ Exercises .1.

A. Look at the pictures and then put the following prepositions in the right place.

On - behind - in front of - above - under - next to - in

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

B. Look at the pictures and then complete the sentences below.

1. There is a TV the table.
2. There is a dog the floor.
3. The dog is the table.
4. The cat is the flowers.
5. The keys are the flowers.
6. The flowers are the vase.
7. There is a big book the flowers.
8. There is a picture the table.
9. The cat is the table.
10. There is a bird a cage.



C. Look at the pictures and then complete the sentences below.

1. The girls arethe house.
2. The helicopter isthe coach.
3. The coach isthe helicopter.
4. The helicopter isthe airplane.
5. The snail isthe coach.
6. The snail isthe coach and the girls.
7. The girls are sittingthe ground.
8. The airplane isthe house.
9. The airplane is flyingthe west.
10. The bird is flyingthe sky.



✚ **Exercises .2.**

➤ Put in the preposition **in**, **on** or **at**.

1. We spent the whole holiday **on** the beach.
2. I read about the pop festivala magazine.
3. My parents' flat is the twenty-first floor.
4. Mery is holding a small bird her hands.
5. I will meet you..... the airport.
6. Nazha now livesFez.
7. I was standing..... the counter the baker's shop, waiting to be served.
8. London is the UK.
9. There weren't many booksthe shelves.
10. The passengers had to stand a queue.
11. The woman sitting next to me left the train.....Rabat.
12. She was standing all by herselfthe conference.
13. He was sitting..... the top of the stairs.
14. There is such a mess..... the kitchen!
15. There were many beautiful flowers..... the garden
16. We had dinner a very nice restaurant.
17. They are dancing..... the street!
18. We used to live..... the third floor.
19. They live.....France.
20. Taha will meet usthe corner of the street.
21. Times Square is New York.
22. There is a lot to see..... Marakesh.
23. Where is he? He is..... prison.
24. She put my shirts..... the closet.
25. Peter livesTurkey.
26. There were some beautiful picturesthe walls of their sitting room.
27. The children are playingthe grass the park.
28. Does this bus stop Taza hotel?
29. I live a flat the fifth floor.
30. There is a queue of people the bus station.
31. I always keep some extra money my bag.
32. I'll read your book tonight home.
33. Do you live a house or an apartment?
34. I read about your business the newspaper.
35. He went for a swim the river.
36. The information is the top of the page.

Exercises .3.

A. Choose the right preposition of place.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Don't stand..... the television. I can't see! | (on - in front of - above) |
| 2. Come and sit me so that I can hear you better. | (beside - under - on) |
| 3. From the plane we could see people in the fields us. | (beside - below - above) |
| 4. You'll have to turn round to see it. It's you. | (behind - in front of - over) |
| 5. The dead man was lying..... the ground. | (behind - in front of - on) |
| 6. Be careful. Don't scratch the table! Better put a cloth it. | (above - beside - over) |
| 7. It's dark where the road goes a railway bridge. | (on - behind - under) |
| 8. He looked up at the ceiling him. | (above - under - below) |
| 9. You can sit that chair. Nobody is sitting there. | (in front of - on - above) |

B. Put the correct preposition of place.

- Rachid was lying the grass reading a book.
- It's my holiday next week. I'm goingSpain.
- There was a big crowd the shop waiting for it to open.
- That man is an idiot. He pushed methe swimming-pool.
- Otmane hurt himself. He fell his bike.
- There's a cafe.....top of the mountain. You can have a coffee there before you go down.
- The sheep went..... a hole.....the fence.
- Casablanca is quite..... Rabat. It's only a short train ride.
- There's such a crowd. You won't find your friend all these people.

C. Give directions to the following situations.

☛ To go from A to P.

.....

.....

.....

.....

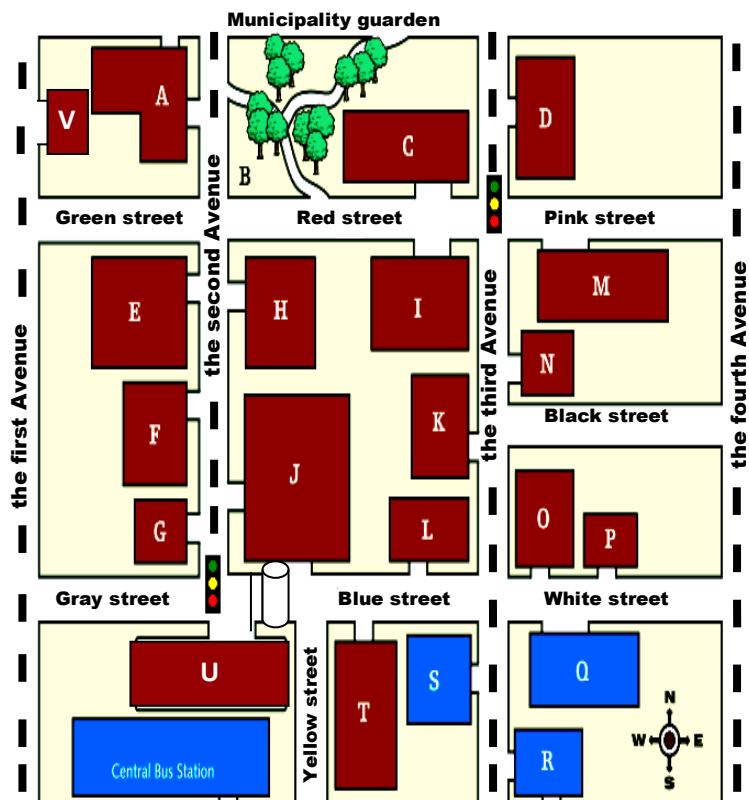
☛ To go from D to U.

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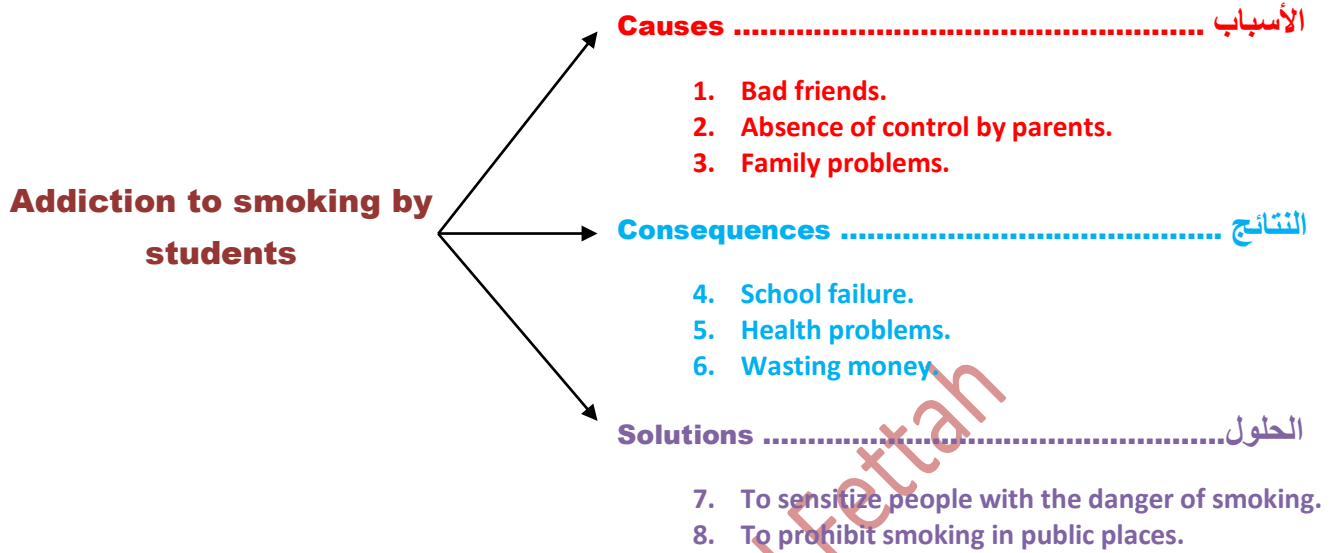
Writing a paragraph : problem

Kinds of topics		
Positive	Negative	Argumentative
<p style="text-align: center;">Topic sentence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One of the most beneficial things that one may profit from is _____ ***** ● _____ is considered to be a very useful thing that one may benefit from. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Topic sentence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One of the biggest problems our country suffers from these days is _____ ***** ● _____ is one of the burning issues in our country nowadays. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Topic sentence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One of the most controversial topics in the last few years is _____ ***** ● _____ is considered to be a very debatable topic these days in our country.
<p style="text-align: center;">Supporting sentences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In fact, _____ is useful with reference to a variety of its prominent advantages. First, it plays an important role in..... Second, it plays a paramount significant part in..... Third, it has a significant role in..... A case in point,..... In still another example, <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p> <p>Indeed, _____ proves to be of great significance thanks to its good advantages. First, It plays an important role in..... Second, it plays a paramount significant part in..... Third, it has a significant role in For instance, In still another example,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Supporting sentences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As a matter of fact, this issue is because of different causes that can be concluded in what follows. First,..... Second, Third,..... Apart from that, this problem is harmful with reference to a variety of its negative effects. A case in point, Besides, In addition, Therefore, serious measures should be taken into practice in order to solve this phenomenon. For example, Likewise, Similarly, <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As a matter of fact, this phenomenon is due to a number of causes that can be concluded in what follows. First,..... Second, Third, Apart from that, this problem is harmful with reference to a variety of its negative effects. Obviously, Besides, In addition,..... Consequently, effective solutions should be taken into account so as to put an end to this issue. For instance, Likewise, Similarly,..... 	<p style="text-align: center;">Supporting sentences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Clearly, there is too much controversy about the merits and drawbacks of _____. From the one side, some people strongly believe that _____ is very good because of the following reasons. To begin with, Besides, However, from the other side, some other people claim that _____ is very bad due to different causes that can be concluded in what follows. For instance, Likewise, Ultimately, In comparison between these two opposite standpoints, I think that <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Obviously, there is too much argument about the advantages and disadvantages of _____. On the one hand, some people strongly state that _____ is beneficial according to what follows. At first,..... Similarly, However, on the other hand, some people claim that _____ is useless owing to various causes. A case in point,..... In still another factor,..... Ultimately, in comparison between these two opposite opinions, I think that
<p style="text-align: center;">Conclusion</p> <p>As a conclusion, in my opinion, I think that _____ is very beneficial.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Conclusion</p> <p>Ultimately, from my point of view, I think that _____ is very dangerous.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Conclusion</p> <p>In a nutshell, I can say to conclude that to be for or against is not the question, but the question is to what extent you can defend your choice.</p>

How to write about any problem or phenomenon

Example:

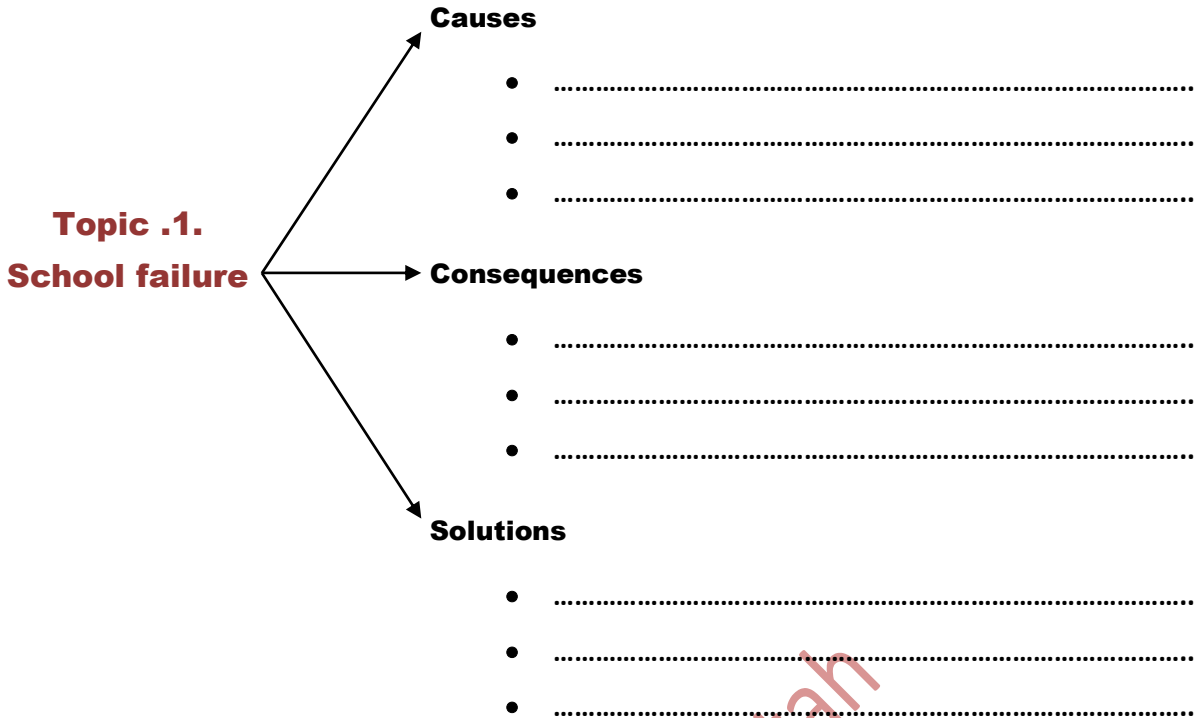
- Write a paragraph about the problem of addiction to smoking by students.



☀ Fill in the blanks with the information above املأ الفراغ بالمعلومات المحددة أعلاه ☀

One of the biggest problems our country suffers from these days is *addiction to smoking by students*. As a matter of fact, this issue is because of different causes that can be concluded in what follows. First, **bad friends**. Second, **absence of control by parents**. Third, **family problems**. Apart from that, this trouble is harmful with reference to a variety of its negative effects. A case in point, **school failure**. Besides, **health problems**. In addition, **wasting money**. Therefore, serious measures should be taken into practice in order to solve this phenomenon. For example, **sensitize people with the danger of smoking**. Likewise, **prohibit smoking in public places**. Ultimately, from my point of view, I think that *addiction to smoking by students* is very dangerous.

Topic sentence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One of the biggest problems our country suffers from these days is _____
Supporting sentences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As a matter of fact, this issue is because of different causes that can be concluded in what follows. First,.....(1)..... Second, .....(2)..... Third,.....(3).... ..... .Apart from that, this trouble is harmful with reference to a variety of its negative effects. A case in point, .....(4)..... Besides, .....(4).... In addition, .....(5).... Therefore, serious measures should be taken into practice in order to solve this phenomenon. For example, .....(6)..... Likewise, .....(7).... Similarly, .....(8).....
Concluding sentence
Ultimately, from my point of view, I think that _____ is very dangerous.



Prof. Mohamed Fettah

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Unit 4
Shopping

Fasting is part and parcel of the practices of many religions including, Islam, Judaism and Christianity. Today many are trying to dig up the benefits of fasting. Some people fast for spiritual reasons while others fast as a way to physically discipline the body. Whatever reasons one might come up with, it has been scientifically proved that fasting has tremendous health benefits.



First, fasting is said to play an important role in the detoxification of the body. Detoxification is a normal body process of eliminating or neutralizing toxins through the colon, liver, kidneys, lungs, lymph glands, and skin. This process starts when fasting. Food no longer enters the body and the latter turns to fat reserves for energy. These fat reserves were created when excess glucose and carbohydrates were not used for energy or growth, not excreted, and therefore converted into fat. When the fat reserves are used for energy during a fast, it releases the chemicals from the fatty acids into the system which are then eliminated through the body organs, leading to the cleansing of the whole body.

An other known benefit of fasting is the healing process that is obvious in the body during a fast. When fasting energy is diverted away from the digestive system due to its lack of use and towards the metabolism and immune system. The healing process during a fast is made easy by the body's search for energy sources. Abnormal growths within the body, tumors and the like, do not have the full support of the body's supplies and therefore are more susceptible to disappear.

Fasting also leads to a feeling of rejuvenation and extended life expectancy. This might be due to the detoxification effect of fasting. A study was performed on earthworms that showed the extension of life thanks to fasting. The experiment was performed in the 1930s by isolating one worm and putting it on a cycle of fasting and feeding. The isolated worm outlived the other worms by 19 generations, while still maintaining its freshness and youthful physiological characteristics.

Comprehension:

A. Are these sentences true or false? justify

1. People fast for only spiritual reasons.

.....
.....

2. One of the benefits of fasting is the disintoxication of the body.

.....
.....

3. The body turns to the fat reserves for energy when fasting.

.....
.....

4. The experiment on worms was undertaken to prove that fasting leads to the detoxification of the body.

.....
.....

A. Match the following synonyms:

1	Client	7	Help
2	Competition	8	Solidarity
3	Prevent	9	Bossy
4	Region	10	Important
5	Country	11	Delicious
6	Topic	12	Comedy

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

a	Area	g	Nation
b	Significance	h	Subject
c	Assist	i	Contest
d	Stop	j	Tasting
e	Cooperation	k	Humour
f	Customer	l	Authoritative

B. Match the following antonyms:

1	Buy	7	Awful
2	Strong	8	Singular
3	Illiterate	9	Passive
4	Legal	10	Simple
5	Progress	11	Cheap
6	Export	12	Fast

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

a	Illegal	g	Literate
b	Slow	h	Complex
c	Import	i	Pleasant
d	Expensive	j	Weak
e	Plural	k	Active
f	Sell	l	Underdevelopment

C. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

Ideas – project – work – drive – catch – flowers – plan

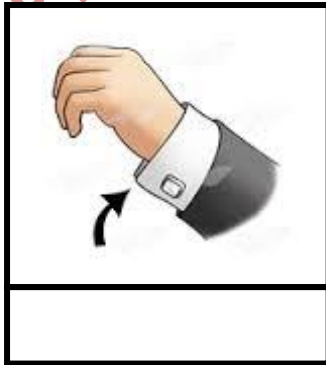
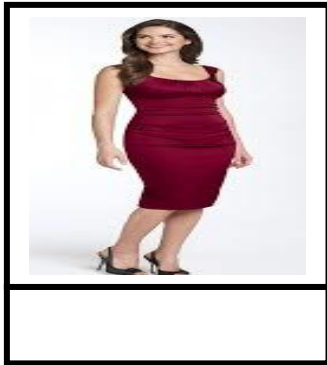
1. I know how to a car.
2. Salma has a lot of money. She thinks of ain Fez.
3. I should have afor my future.
4. Chaymaein Adidas company.
5. Hismakes his TV-programme very attractive.
6. He has a big hand; he canthe ball with one hand.
7. Fadwa loves red

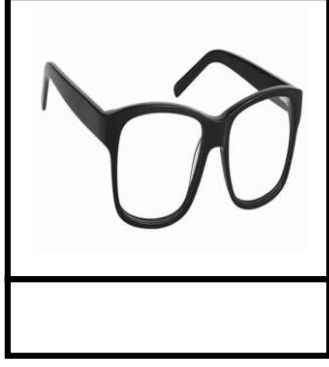
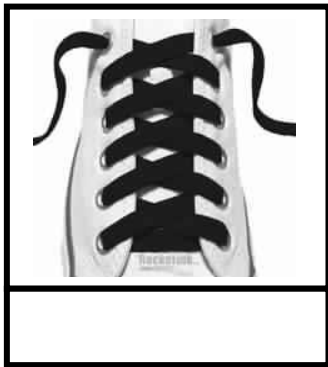
D. Put these words in the right place.

Grill – roast – boil – fry – bake – cut – dice – chop – grate – melt – add – pinch – pour – scramble – stir – slice – crush – mix – taste – serve – clean – add

Blouse – belt – T-shirt – trainers – shirt – shorts – skirt – shoes – gloves – suit – dress – coat – pants – pullover – socks – tie – ring – earring - bracelet – hat – cap – scarf – cuff – dressing gown – watch – laces – heel shoes – waist coat – cardigan – glasses - necklaces – sunglasses - slippers – sweater – jacket – pajamas – boots – sandals – purse – wallet -





Present continuous



		Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Singular		I am <u>playing</u> football	I am not <u>playing</u> football	Am I <u>playing</u> football ?
		You are <u>listening</u> to music.	You are not <u>listening</u> to music.	Are you <u>listening</u> to music?
		She is <u>reading</u> a book.	She is not <u>reading</u> a book.	Is she <u>reading</u> a book?
		He is <u>watching</u> TV.	He is not <u>watching</u> TV.	Is he <u>watching</u> TV ?
		It is <u>moving</u> quickly.	It is not <u>moving</u> quickly.	Is it <u>moving</u> quickly?
Plural		We are <u>having</u> dinner.	We are not <u>having</u> dinner.	Are we <u>having</u> dinner ?
		You are <u>doing</u> homework.	You are not <u>doing</u> homework.	Are you <u>doing</u> homework ?
		They are <u>crossing</u> the road.	They are not <u>crossing</u> the road.	Are they <u>crossing</u> the road?

✚ Exercise .1.

➤ Re-write the following sentences in the present continuous.

- 1) I talk about politics with my father
- 2) He speaks English.
- 3) You read a newspaper.

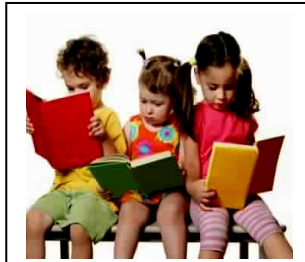
Affirmative	Negative	Question
1)	1)	1)
2)	2)	2)
3)	3)	3)

✚ Exercise .2.

➤ Describe the following pictures as suggested..



4. Sing.
She is singing.



3. Read.
.....
.....



2. Walk.
.....
.....



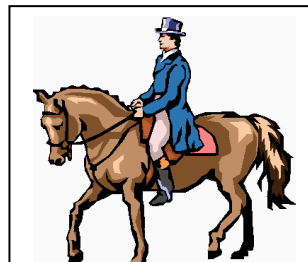
1. Run.
.....
.....



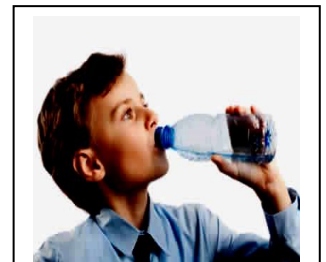
7. Swim.
.....
.....



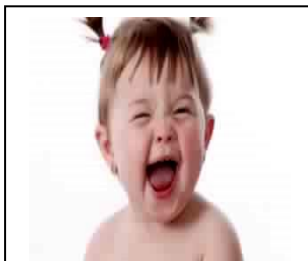
6. Cook.
.....
.....



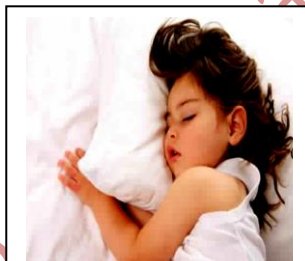
5. Ride.
.....
.....



8. Drink.
.....
.....



10. Laugh.
.....
.....



9. Sleep.
.....
.....



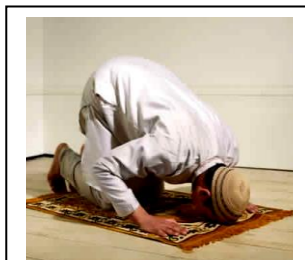
12. Clean.
.....
.....



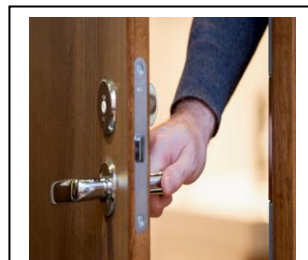
11. Study.
.....
.....



15.
.....
.....



14.
.....
.....



13.
.....
.....



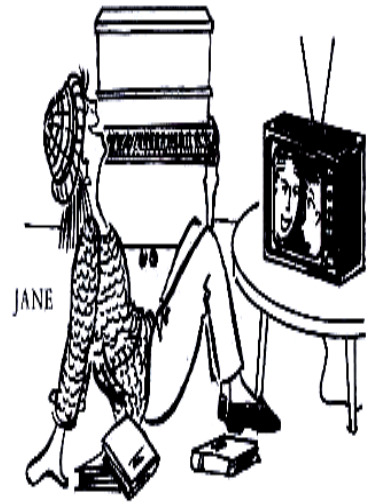
16.
.....
.....

Exercise .3.

A. Look at the picture and write sentences using (she is + v-ing) or (she isn't + v-ing):

- | |
|------------------------|
| 1. (Have dinner) |
| 2. (Watch television) |
| 3. (Sit on the floor.) |
| 4. (Read a book.) |
| 5. (Play the piano.) |
| 6. (Laugh.) |
| 7. (Wear a hat.) |
| 8. (Write a letter.) |

1. She isn't having dinner.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.



B. write the following sentences in the present continuous.

1. (I / wash / my hair).....
2. (it / snow).....
3. (I / sit / on a chair).....
4. (I / eat).....
5. (it / rain).....
6. (I / learn / English).....
7. (I / listen / to music).....
8. (the sun / shine).....
9. (I / wear / shoes).....
10. (I / read / newspaper).....

C. Complete the following sentences using one of these verbs:

Build cook stand stay go have swim work

1. Please, be quite. I **am working**.
2. Where is Farida? She is in the kitchen. She
3. Youon my foot.
4. Look, somebodyin the river.
5. We are here on holiday. Weat Tounate Hotel.
6. Where is Ahmed? Hea shower.
7. Theya swimming pool in the city center at the moment.
8. Inow. Goodbye.

✚ Exercise .4.

A. Look at the pictures and complete the questions :

Cry **eat** **go** **laugh** **look at** **read**



B. Write questions from these words below and using **is** or **are** :

1. (Working / Fayza / today ?)

Is Fayza working today?

2. (what / doing / the children?)

.....

3. (you / listening / to me?)

.....

4. (where / going / your friends?)

.....

5. (your parents / television / watching?)

.....

6. (what cooking / Awisha?)

.....

7. (why / you / looking / at me?)

.....

8. (coming / the bus?)

.....

Comparatives	Comparative and Superlative Form	Superlatives
<p>A.For adjectives ending in -e, we just put -r at the end:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. nice = nicer than... 2. safe = safer than... 3. wise = wiser than... 4. gentle = gentler than... 5. large = larger than... 6. strange = stranger than... 7. close = closer than... <p>B.For adjectives ending in -consonant, we put -er at the end:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. high = higher than... 2. low = lower than... 3. old = older than... 4. warm = warmer than... 5. slow = slower than... 6. fast = faster than... 7. clean = cleaner than... 8. narrow = narrower than... 9. cold = colder than... 10. great = greater than... 11. short = shorter than... 	<p>A.For adjectives ending in -e, we just put -st at the end:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. nice = the nicest... 2. safe = the safest... 3. wise = the wisest... 4. gentle = the gentlest... 5. large = the largest... 6. strange = the strangest... 7. close = the closest... <p>B.For adjectives ending in -consonant, we put -est at the end:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. high = the highest... 2. low = the lowest... 3. old = the oldest... 4. warm = the warmest... 5. slow = the slowest... 6. fast = the fastest... 7. clean = the cleanest... 8. narrow = the narrowest... 9. cold = the coldest... 10. great = the greatest... 11. short = the shortest... 	
<p>C.For adjectives ending in -y, we remove the y and put -ier at the end:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. lazy = lazier than... 2. tasty = tastier than... 3. easy = easier than... 4. early = earlier than... 5. happy = happier than... 6. heavy = heavier than... 7. pretty = prettier than... 8. busy = busier than... 9. angry = angrier than... 10. lucky = luckier than... 11. shiny = shinier than... 	<p>C.For adjectives ending in -y, we remove the y and put -iest at the end:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. lazy = the laziest... 2. tasty = the tastiest... 3. easy = the easiest... 4. early = the earliest... 5. happy = the happiest... 6. heavy = the heaviest... 7. pretty = the prettiest... 8. busy = the busiest... 9. angry = the angriest... 10. lucky = the luckiest... 11. shiny = the shiniest... 	
<p>D.For some adjectives, we put a -double letter before the -er:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. hot = hotter than... 2. big = bigger than... 3. sad = sadder than... 4. fat = fatter than... 5. thin = thinner than... 	<p>D.For some adjectives, we put a -double letter before the -est:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. hot = the hottest... 2. big = the biggest... 3. sad = the saddest... 4. fat = the fattest... 5. thin = the thinnest... 	
<p>E.For long adjectives, we do not change the word, but we put -more before it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. interesting = more interesting than... 2. difficult = more difficult than... 3. important = more important than... 4. intelligent = more intelligent than... 5. boring = more boring than... 6. dangerous = more dangerous than... 	<p>E.For long adjectives, we do not change the word, but we put -the most before it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. interesting = the most interesting... 2. difficult = the most difficult... 3. important = the most important... 4. intelligent = the most intelligent... 5. boring = the most boring... 6. dangerous = the most dangerous... 	

Exceptions

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good	better than ...	the best...
Bad	worse than ...	the worst ...
Far	farther/further than ...	the farthest / the furthest ...
Much	more than ...	the most ...
Little	less than ...	the least ...

✚ Exercises.

A. Make comparative sentences.

1. My dad / old / my mummy dad is older than my mum.....
2. Cinema / good / TV
3. My cousins / intelligent / me
4. English / easy / French
5. I / heavy / my sister
6. My sister / fat / her friends.....
7. Mery / lucky / her friends
8. Dogs / dangerous / cats.....
9. Her marks / bad / mine

B. Complete the sentences. Use the Comparative form of the words between brackets.

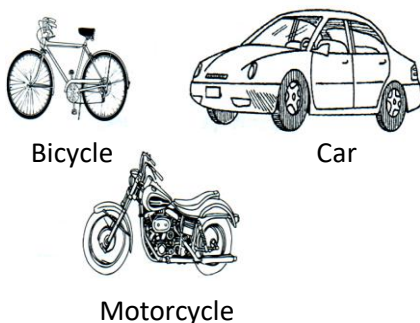
1. This chair is more comfortable than that chair. (**comfortable**)
2. Your apartment is mine. (**Large**)
3. Today is yesterday. (**warm**)
4. Tom's mustache is Philip's. (**dark**)
5. Love is..... money. (**important**)
6. I'm my roommate. (**lazy**)
7. My brother is I am. (**tall**)
8. Iron is wood. (**heavy**)
9. My physics course is my math course. (**difficult**)
10. Nadia's English is her husband's. (**good**)
11. The Nile River is the Mississippi. (**long**)
12. A dog is a chicken. (**intelligent**)
13. -My wife's cooking is mine. (**good**)
14. My cooking is my wife's. (**bad**)
15. My little finger is my middle finger. (**short**)
16. This dress is that one. (**pretty**)
17. Your apartment is school. (**far**)
18. A horse is a person. (**strong**)

C. Complete the sentences by using the Superlative form of the words between brackets.

1. Who is **the tallest** person in your family? (**tall**)
2. My mum is the.....cook in the world. (**good**)
3. December is the.....month of the year in my country. (**cold**)
4. What's the.....animal in the world? (**dangerous**)
5. Ethan is the.....boy that I know. (**happy**)
6. Where are the.....beaches in your country? (**nice**)
7. She bought the.....cake in the shop. (**big**)
8. Who is the.....singer in your country? (**famous**)
9. Our house is.....in the village. (**big**)
10. He is.....of four children. (**young**)
11. 1. There are 10 houses on our street. Our house is the..... one. (**strong**)
12. This is.....song I have ever heard! (**interesting**)
13. She isgirl in our school. (**beautiful**)
14. This isn't book I have ever read. (**useful**)
15. My dad is.....dad in the world. (**funny**)
16. My bedroom is.....room in my house. (**comfortable**)
17. For English people, Japanese is.....language to learn. (**difficult**)
18. That was.....film I've ever seen. (**sad**)
19. My sister is..... person I know. (**tidy**)
20. Spain is.....country in Europe. (**sunny**)
21. What'splace you've ever visited? (**hot**)

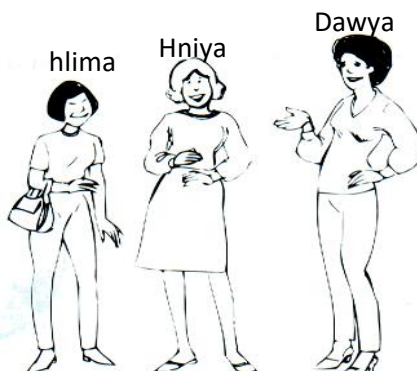
D. Make superlative sentences according to what follows.

Compare the speed
(cheap ≠ expensive)



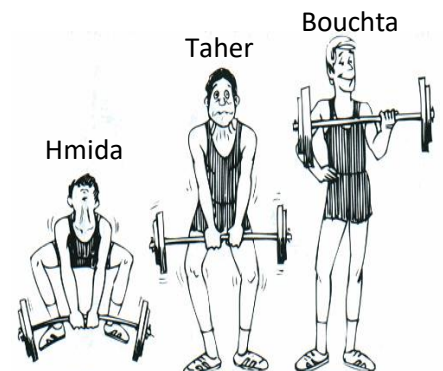
5. The bicycle is
-
-
-
6. The car is
-
-
-

Compare the height
(tall ≠ short)



1. Hlima is
-
-
-
2. Dawya is
-
-
-

Compare the strength
strong ≠ weak



3. Hmida is
-
-
-
4. Bouchta is
-
-
-

E. Complete the sentences. Use the comparative form of the words in the list

big good bright expensive intelligent cheap fast high small hot sweet

1. An elephant is bigger than a mouse.
2. A lemon is sour. An orange isa lemon.
3. The weather today is it was yesterday.
4. A diamond costs a lot of money. A diamond isa ruby.
5. I can buy a radio, but not a TV. A radio isa TV set.
6. An airplane moves quickly. An airplane isa car.
7. A river isan ocean.
8. A person can think logically. A person isan animal.
9. Hills are low. Mountains are hills.
10. The sun gives off a lot of light. The sun is the moon.
11. Good health ismoney.

F. Complete with the comparative or superlative of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Janet is person I know. (**good**)
2. Africa is Greece. (**hot**)
3. I am my friends. (**generous**)
4. We are we were last year. (**happy**)
5. What was film you saw last year? (**bad**)
6. Tony is he used to be. (**serious**)
7. Greece is England. (**warm**)
8. English lessons are Italian lessons. (**interesting**)
9. Which was dinosaur of all? (**big**)
10. Your cat is my cat. (**fat**)
11. The food at Jim's Restaurant is the food here. (**tasty**)
12. I think History is subject at our school. (**difficult**)
13. Life is for us now than it was. (**easy**)
14. These shoes are than my old shoes. (**comfortable**)
15. What do you think is subject at school? (**important**)
16. I'm good at English but I'm not in my class. (**good**)
17. Jawad is than me. (**good**)

G. Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative using your own adjectives.

1. Our house isone in our neighborhood.
2. I amthan my brother.
3. He isstudent in our school.
4.man in the world is 120 years old.
5. My English class is my math class.
6. Don't go to buy anything from the city center. Itplace in the city.
7. My teacher says that Hicham Garouj isathlete in Morocco.
8. Cats runthan tortoises.
9. The Nile isriver in the world.
10. Everest ismountain in the world.
11. Today isthan yesterday.
12. Love ismoney.
13. A giraffe's neck isan elephant's neck.
14. The weather yesterday wasone this week.
15. The car isthan a plane.
16. The story about the ghost isstory I have ever read.

Making and responding to request

Common expressions to make a request			Examples							
Why a request?	To ask for something	I was wondering if it were possible to + V +	<u>I was wondering if it were possible to turn off the TV.</u>							
		<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none; padding: 5px;">Can Could May Might</td> <td style="border: none; padding: 5px; font-size: 2em;">}</td> <td style="border: none; padding: 5px;">+ I / we +</td> </tr> </table>	Can Could May Might	}	+ I / we +	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none; padding: 5px;">Have + noun / pronoun +, please?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none; padding: 5px;">Verb +, please?</td> </tr> </table>	Have + noun / pronoun +, please?	Verb +, please?	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none; padding: 5px;"><u>Can I have a cup of tea, please?</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none; padding: 5px;"><u>May I see Mr. Jones, please?</u></td> </tr> </table>	<u>Can I have a cup of tea, please?</u>
	Can Could May Might	}	+ I / we +							
	Have + noun / pronoun +, please?									
Verb +, please?										
<u>Can I have a cup of tea, please?</u>										
<u>May I see Mr. Jones, please?</u>										
To ask someone to do something for you	Would you mind + V-ing +, please?		<u>Would you mind speaking a little louder, please?</u>							
	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none; padding: 5px;">Can Could May Might</td> <td style="border: none; padding: 5px; font-size: 2em;">}</td> <td style="border: none; padding: 5px;">+ You + please + V +..... ?</td> </tr> </table>	Can Could May Might	}	+ You + please + V +..... ?	<u>Could you please fill in the form?</u>					
Can Could May Might	}	+ You + please + V +..... ?								

Accepting	Declining
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Yes, that's for sure. ➤ Yes, why not. ➤ Yes, you are welcome. ➤ Yeah, that's Ok. ➤ Yes, of course. ➤ Yes, go ahead. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (when you don't know) ➤ No. I'm sorry. I'm not sure about it. ○ (when you can't do it) ➤ No. I'm afraid. I can't. ○ (in general) ➤ No. I'm so sorry.

✚ Exercise

A. Complete the following table by making requests according to the following situations.

Situations		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You want to ask someone about time. 2. You want to ask someone about the way to Bouadel. 3. You want to ask someone for something you didn't understand. 4. You want to ask someone for help. 		
Making a request	Accepting	Declining
2)	4)	4)
5)	5)	2)
6)	6)	3).....
7)	7)	4).....

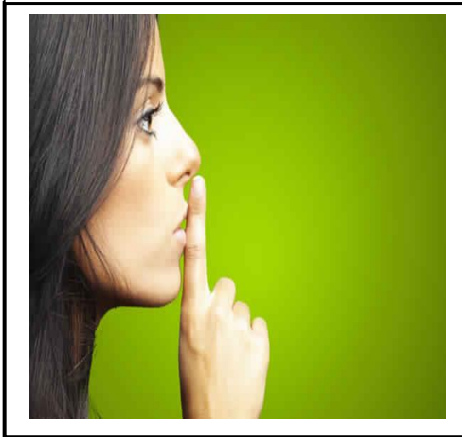
B. Make requests according to the following pictures.

Ask your friend to call you



.....

Ask your friend to keep silent



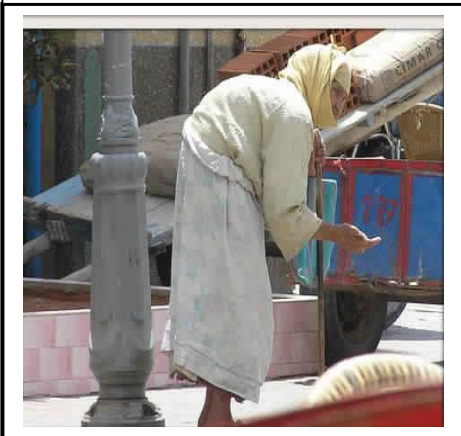
.....

Ask your friend to help you



.....

Ask people to give you money



.....

Ask the waiter to bring you coffee



.....

Ask your mother to explain more



.....

Ask your parents to stop fighting



.....

Ask the police for help



.....

Ask your sister to stop talking

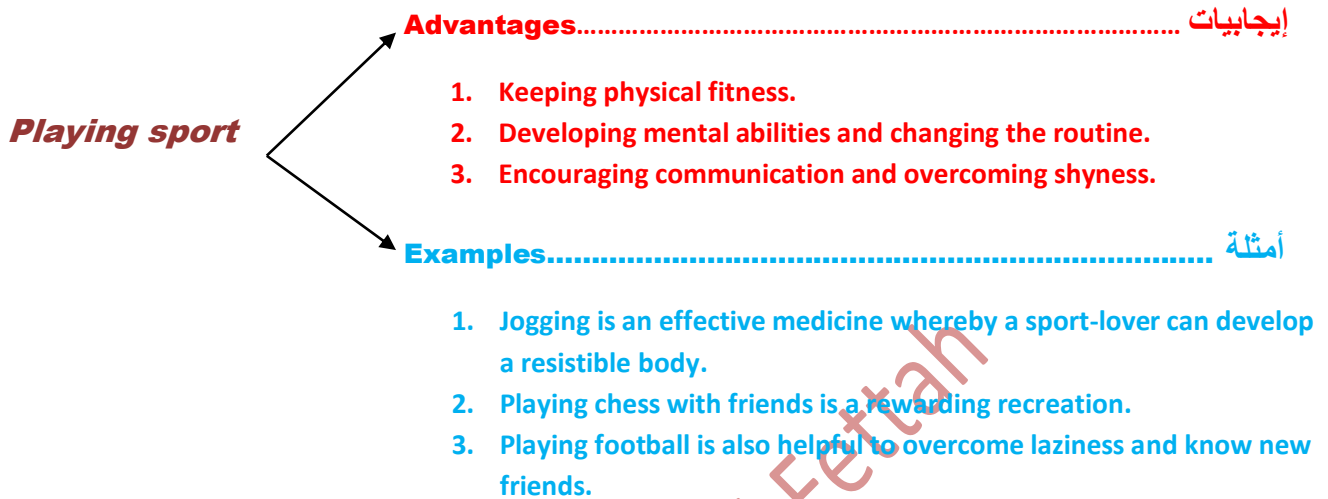


.....

Writing a paragraph : Positive Topic

✚ Example:

- Write a paragraph about the importance of playing sport.



☀ Fill in the blanks with the information above املأ الفراغ بالمعلومات المحددة أعلاه ☀

Playing sport is considered to be a very useful thing that one may benefit from these days. Indeed, *playing sport* proves to be of great significance thanks to its good advantages. First, it plays an important role in **keeping physical fitness**. Second, it plays a paramount significant part in **developing mental abilities and changing the routine**. Third, it has a significant role in **encouraging communication and overcoming shyness**. For instance, **jogging is an effective medicine whereby a sport-lover can develop a resistible body**. In still another example, **playing chess with friends is a rewarding recreation**. Likewise, **playing football is also helpful to overcome laziness and know new friends**. As a conclusion, in my opinion, I think that *playing sport* is very beneficial.

<p style="text-align: center;">Topic sentence</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____ is considered to be a very useful thing that one may benefit from these days.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Supporting sentences</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Indeed, _____ proves to be of great significance thanks to its good advantages. First, It plays an important role in.....(1)..... Second, it plays a paramount significant part in ..... .....(2)..... Third, it has a significant role in ..... .....(3)..... For instance, ..... .....(1)..... In still another example, (2).....Likewise,.....(3)....</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Conclusion</p> <p style="text-align: center;">As a conclusion, in my opinion, I think that _____ is very beneficial.</p>

Unit 5
Recreation Activities

My wife and I go to the beach in the summertime. When it is hot, it is good to cool off by going to the beach. We like going to the beach during the daytime and at night. We enjoy going to the beach because we like the smell of the ocean air and the sound of the waves. Walking along the beach is good exercise and it is very relaxing. After we walk for a while, we like to sit on the rocks and relax. Some beaches have rocks you can sit on them, but not all beaches. If there are not any rocks, we just sit on the sand.



Sometimes we go to the beach that is close by, and other times we drive for an hour or two. The local beaches are all right, but there are better ones farther away. Even though it takes some time to drive to another beach, we do not mind. Sometimes we bring cold drinks and something to eat with us. If we don't bring something to eat and drink, we buy something on our way there. At some beaches there are places to buy food and cold drinks.

Once in a while we go away for a weekend. Someday we want to take a boat ride. We want to go on a whale watch someday. We have never gone on a whale watch before. If we go on a whale-watch, though, it will be a good idea to take something like a sweatshirt or a jacket because it can get cold out on the ocean.

Comprehension.

A. Answer the questions. Use complete sentences.

1. When do they like going to the beach and why?

.....
.....

2. Which beaches do they often go to?

.....
.....

3. What do they bring with them?

.....
.....

B. What do the underlined words in the text refer to?

We: Them: Ones:.....

A. Match the following synonyms:

1	Picnic	7	Spread
2	Nowadays	8	Keep
3	Situation	9	Afford
4	Issue	10	Understand
5	Trash	11	Reach
6	Wear	12	Ambivalent

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

a	Garbage	g	Save
b	Put on	h	Provide
c	Trouble	i	These days
d	Prevail	j	Achieve
e	Comprehend	k	Hesitant
f	Outing	l	Circumstances

B. Match the following antonyms:

1	New	7	Like
2	Present	8	Earn
3	Top	9	Employed
4	Lazy	10	Careful
5	Sociable	11	Silence
6	Obstinate	12	Responsible

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

a	Introverted	g	Bottom
b	Flexible	h	Hardworking
c	Unemployed	i	Noise
d	Absent	j	Lose
e	Irresponsible	k	Careless
f	Dislike	l	Old-fashioned

C. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

Swim – ride – prepare – dream – spend – meet – invite

1. Iall my friends to my birthday party.
2. Fouad shoulda lot to pass the exam.
3. Fayza likes toin the sea.
4. Aminehis friends every weekend in the park.
5. Myis to be the first in my school.
6. He is still a child but he cana horse.
7. Imy summer vacation in Tetouan.

D. Put these words in the right place.

Archery – bowling – motor racing – scuba diving – show-jumping – billiards – wind surfing – ice hockey – discus – high jump – long jump – ping-pong – javelin – fencing – football – basketball – handball – volleyball – tennis – boxing – karate

Expressing opinion and belief

➤ **To express and ask for an opinion:**

- Questions**
- What is your opinion about
 - What do you think about
 - What are your views about
 - In your opinion, what / who / where / when
 - Don't you think that



- Answers**
- In my opinion,.....
 - From my point of view,.....
 - I believe/think that
 - If you want my honest point of view,
 - If you ask me about that I think that.....
 - As far as I am concerned,
 - It seems to me that
 - The way I see it is that
 - As I see it,
 - I feel strongly that
 - I would say that

- Examples**
1. What is your opinion about Morocco?
 - From my point of view Morocco is a beautiful country.
 2. What do you think about the problem of pollution nowadays?
 - If you want my honest point of view pollution is a threat to human life.

✚ **Exercises.**

A. Express your opinion in the following statements.

1. What is your opinion about your city?
.....
.....
2. What is your point of view about your school?
.....
.....
3. In your opinion, who is the best football player in the world?
.....
.....
4. Don't you think that the internet is necessary for your education?
.....
.....

B. Complete the dialogue with expressions of opinion and beliefs.

1. Dina : what this cake?
2. Hanae :it is very delicious.
3. Dina : In.....?
4. Hanae: Yes, that's a good idea.
5. Dina: Don't.....?
6. Hanae:

C. Ask for an opinion and then express your own opinion in the following statements.

☛ Cheating on exam

Ask for an opinion	Express your opinion
.....
.....
.....

☛ The best means of communication.

Ask for an opinion	Express your opinion
.....
.....
.....

☛ Husband helps his wife in the kitchen.

Ask for an opinion	Express your opinion
.....
.....
.....

☛ The best means of transport.

Ask for an opinion	Express your opinion
.....
.....
.....

☛ The best kind of sport.

Ask for an opinion	Express your opinion
.....
.....
.....

☛ Friendship of the present time.

Ask for an opinion	Express your opinion
.....
.....
.....

☛ The most delicious Moroccan meal or dish?

Ask for an opinion	Express your opinion
.....
.....
.....

☛ The most famous Moroccan athlete.

Ask for an opinion	Express your opinion
.....
.....
.....



✚ Exercise .1. Use "**Will**"

1. Will they win the match? (to win)
2.youme? (to help)
3. When.....I.....you again? (to see)
4. It.....us three hours to get there. (not / to take)
5.this concert.....money for our school club? (to raise)
6. This vanwith 8 people in it. (not / to break down)
7. The meetingbefore tomorrow morning. (not/ to close)
8. When.....she.....me a copy of her essay? (to send)
9. Talalthe teacher. (not / to tell)
10. I hope Ithe train to Rabat. (not / to miss)
11. Hebreakfast tomorrow morning. (not/to prepare)
12. Mariajeans at her party. (to wear)

✚ Exercise .2. Use "**be Going to**"

1. Example Are they going to buy a football for Karim? (to buy)
2. Tombooks from the library. (not/ to collect)
3.our plane. (we/to miss)
4. I.....in this dirty bed. (not/to sleep)
5. Whenthe table in the restaurant? (you/reserve)
6. Hehere any longer. (not/to stay)
7.the toothbrush? (the man/ to steal)
8. Whythis Sunday? (they/to work)
9. Sheto the stadium. (not/to walk)
10.you.....to Rabat? (to fly)
11. Whatyou.....tomorrow? (to do)

✚ Exercise .2.

A. Read the text and then state will and will not for the sentences below.

At the moment, I have to work very hard. I study at home every night. It's Friday today, but I'll be at home as usual this evening. I'll be in my bedroom with my books.

But tomorrow is Saturday - no college and no work! So tomorrow morning, I'll probably be in the city centre. I want to buy some clothes. College finishes next month, so at the end of the month I'll be on holiday in Tangier with my friends. A few years from now, I'll probably be married. In 2030, I'll be 40 years old. My children will probably be at school. I don't know where I'll be in 2050.

1. Youssef will be at the cinema this evening.
2. He'll be in his bedroom.
3. Tomorrow morning, he'll be at college.
4. Next month, he'll be in Tangier.
5. He'll be on holiday on his own.
6. A few years from now, he'll probably be married.
7. He'll be 30 in 2030.
8. His children will probably be at university in 2030
9. He'll be in Paris in 2050.

B. Say what you think is going to happen in these situations.

1. Taha is taking his exams tomorrow. He hasn't done any work for them, and he is not very intelligent.
(fail) He
2. It is 8:30. Faysal is leaving his house. He has to be at work at 8:45, but the trip takes 30 minutes.
(be late) Faysal.....
3. There is a hole in the bottom of the boat. It is filling up with water very quickly.
(sink) It
4. Ann is driving. There is very little gas left in the tank. The nearest gas station is a long way from here.
(run out of gas) the car.....

C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate expression going to / will:

1. A- I have got a terrible headache.
B- Do you? Wait here and I(bring) you some aspirin.
2. A- Why are you filling that bucket with water?
B- I(wash) the car.
3. A- I have decided to re-paint this room again.
B- Oh, you have? What colour.....(you / paint) it.
4. A- Look , there is smoke coming out of that house. It is on fire!
B- Oh no, I(call) the fire department right away.
5. A- The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
B- No, it looks as if it(fall) down.
6. A- Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
B- Yes, I(buy) something for dinner.
7. A- I can't figure out how to use this camera.
B- It's easy, I(show) you.
8. A- What would you like to have coffee or tea?
B- I(have) coffee, please.
9. A- Has Farida decided what to do when she finishes her study at school?
B- Oh yes, everything is settled. She(take) a vacation for a few weeks and then she(start) a computer programming course.
10. A- Did you mail that letter for me?
B- Oh, I'm so sorry, I forgot. I.....(do) it now.

Expressing like and dislike

Making questions

- What kind ofdo you like/dislike?
- Whichdo you like/dislike?
- Do you like/dislike?
- What is your favourite?
- How do you feel about?

Expressing « Like »	Expressing « Dislike »
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I like ... • I adore ... • I am crazy about ... • I am fond of ... • I prefer ... to ... • I enjoy ... • I am keen on ... • I am mad about ... • I am interested in ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I dislike ... • I don't like ... • I hate ... • I detest ... • I abhor ... • I loathe ... • I can't stand ... • I can't bear ... • I despise

A. Complete the following dialogue with what follows.

like - likes - don't like - doesn't like - dislike - hates

1. My sisterplaying football. She says that it is a violent game.
2. Shepreparing couscous on Friday.
3. Iriding a horse.
4. My niecereading novels because they are long.
5. Khalil and Fouaddriving too fast. They fear from having an accident.
6. Childrenstaying at home for a long time. They quickly feel boredom.

B. Expressing 'like' and 'dislike'.

Colour

Food

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

School subject

.....
.....
.....
.....

Food

.....
.....
.....
.....



Music

.....
.....
.....
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Food

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City

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Film

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Means of transport

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.....
.....
.....

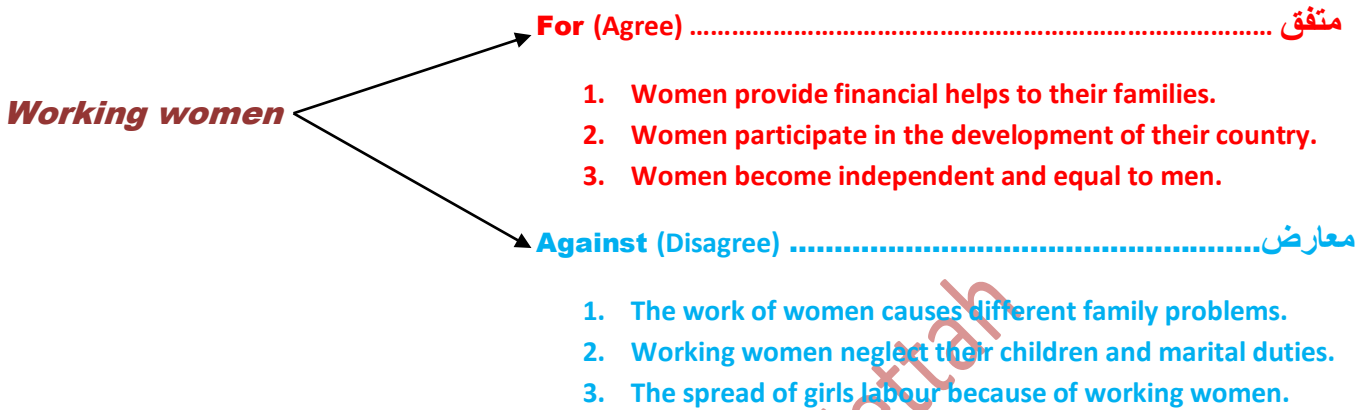
Job

.....
.....
.....
.....

Writing a paragraph: Controversial Topic

Example:

- Write a paragraph about such argument between people on the advantages and disadvantages of working women in your society.



✪ Fill in the blanks with the information above املأ الفراغ بالمعلومات المحددة أعلاه ✪

One of the most controversial topics in the last few years is *working women*. Clearly, there is too much controversy about the merits and drawbacks of *working women*. From the one side, some people strongly believe that *working women* is very good because of the following reasons. To begin with, **women provide financial helps to their families**. Besides, **women participate in the development of their country**. In addition, **women become independent and equal to men**. However, from the other side, some other people claim that *working women* is very bad due to different causes that can be concluded in what follows. For instance, **the work of women causes different family problems**. Likewise, **working women neglect their children and marital duties**. Similarly, **the spread of girls labour because of working women**. In a nutshell, I can say to conclude that to be for or against is not the question, but the question is to what extent you can defend your choice.

Topic sentence
One of the most controversial topics in the last few years is _____
Supporting sentences
Clearly, there is too much controversy about the merits and drawbacks of _____. From the one side, some people strongly believe that _____ is very good because of the following reasons. To begin with, .....(1)..... Besides, .....(2)..... In addition, .....(3)..... However, from the other side, some other people claim that _____ is very bad due to different causes that can be concluded in what follows. For instance, .....(1)..... Likewise, .....(2)..... Similarly, .....(3).....
Conclusion
In a nutshell, I can say to conclude that to be for or against is not the question, but the question is to what extent you can defend your choice.

The internet

For (agree)

-
-
-

Against (disagree)

-
-
-

Prof. Mohamed Fettah

Unit 6
Health and Welfare

Health in general is the context in which an individual lives is of great importance on health status and quality of life. It is increasingly recognized that health is maintained and improved not only through the advancement and application of health science, but also through the efforts and intelligent lifestyle choices of the individual and society.

According to the World Health Organization, the main determinants of health include the social and economic environment, the physical environment, and the person's individual characteristics and behaviors.

In fact, an increasing number of studies and reports from different organizations and contexts examine the linkages between health and different factors. Among which are lifestyles, environments, health care organization, and health policy.



Focusing more on lifestyle issues and their relationships with functional health, data from different studies suggested that people can improve their health via: exercise, enough sleep, maintaining a healthy body weight, limiting alcohol use, and avoiding smoking.

In addition to that, the ability to *adapt* and to *self manage* has been suggested as core components of human health.

Personal health also depends partially on the social structure of a person's life. The maintenance of strong social relationships, volunteering, and other social activities have been linked to positive mental health and even increased longevity. In contrast, prolonged psychological stress may negatively impact health, and it has been cited as a factor in cognitive impairment with aging, depressive illness, and expression of disease.

Comprehension

A. Are these sentences true or false? Justify?

1. Being sociable can improve health.

.....
.....

2. World Health Organisation states that health is concerned only with society and economy.

.....
.....

3. Self-management and adaptation are two important elements to keep healthy.

.....
.....

4. Prolonged stress can cause only physical health problems.

.....
.....

5. The writer supports his argument in the text with different opinions.

.....
.....

B. What do the underlined words in the text refer to?

Which: Their: It:

E. Match the following synonyms:

1	Great	7	Decision
2	Small	8	Soccer
3	Supply	9	Opposite
4	Happen	10	Goods
5	Tourist	11	Influence
6	Favourite	12	Stubborn

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

a	Occur	g	Furnish
b	Obstinate	h	Preferable
c	Visitor	i	Impact
d	Contradiction	j	Amazing
e	Resolution	k	Commodities
f	Narrow	l	Football

F. Match the following antonyms:

1	Healthy	7	Liar
2	Private	8	Condemn
3	Order	9	Enslave
4	Calm	10	Increase
5	Build	11	Hot
6	Lend	12	Welfare

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

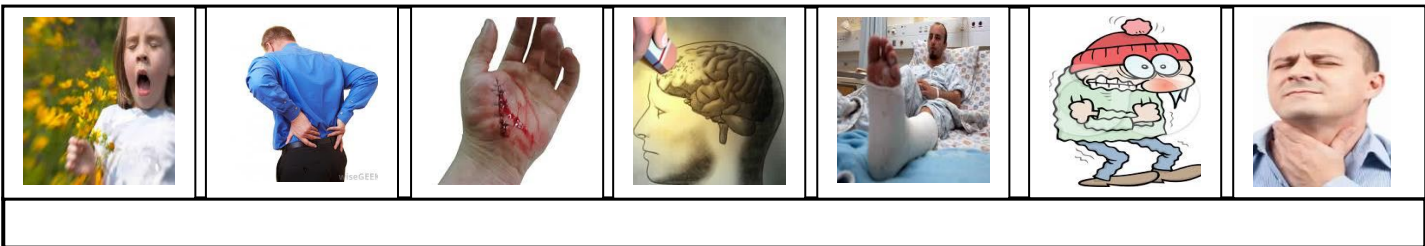
a	Nervous	g	Public
b	Borrow	h	Destroy
c	Free	i	Cold
d	Loyal	j	Disorganization
e	Unhealthy	k	Sorrow
f	Appreciate	l	Decrease

G. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

become - choose - cost - cut - fall - fly - hear

1. Bidswith their wings.
2. Ardoganthe best president in the world.
3. Ita lot of money to finish my study in the USA.
4. The roof is not solid. It willfall down.
5. The knife is very sharp. Imy finger.
6. It is difficult to make a decision but I shouldone of them.
7. Don't shout; I canyou.

Chills - diabetes - cancer - insomnia - allergy - influenza - cough - sore throat - measles - mumps - bruise - blister - swollen - backache - stomachache - a broken leg - earache - obesity - stress - injury - alzheimer



Ask about health and expressing feelings

Asking about health	Expressing feelings	
	Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * What is wrong with you? * What seems to be the problem? * How are things with you? * How do you feel? * What is the matter with you? * Are you feeling better? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I feel Ok. ▪ Things are looking up today. ▪ It is OK. Don't worry. ▪ I am feeling better now. ▪ I am doing well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I am feeling quite down actually. ▪ I am feeling ill. I have got a bad ... ▪ I am not well at all. I have severe pain in my ... ▪ I am in the depths of despair. ▪ I don't feel well.



- How long have you been ill?
- During what part of the day do you feel like this?
- For how long have you been feeling this pain?
- Does your sickness stop you from practicing in everyday work, school...?
- What did you take when you felt sick? How often? How much?
- Have ever had any operations?
- Are you allergic to anything?
- Do you have health insurance?











- How serious is my health problem and how will it affect my home and work life?
- What tests will be involved in diagnosing my health problem?
- What symptoms should I watch for?
- How long will the treatment take?
- Is there anything I should avoid during treatment?
- How long will it take me to recover?
- Do I need to be on a special diet?

A. Put the following words in the right picture.

Toothache – laugh – cold – crying – fear – headache – vomit – frowning – nervous – fever / temperature – eyeache – dizziness – tired – diarrhea – runny nose / flu - disappointed

B. Put the following words in the right picture.

Ointment – drop – herbs – shot/syringe – tablet – cream – pill – inhaler – capsule - syrup

				
1.	4.	3.	2.	5.
				
10.	6.	7.	8.	9.

C. Put the following words in the right place.

ear – cheek – face – eyebrow – eye – hair – nose – forehead – mouth – chin - ear

☛ Body part :

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

D. Put the following words in the right place.

Elbow – knee – arm – shoulder – breast – finger – thumb – hand – elbow – navel – back – lower leg – foot – bottom – ankle – toe – thigh – wrist – neck – calf – chest - abdomen

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

21.

22.

1.
2.
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11.
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13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.

E. Match the disease with their symptoms.

- | |
|---------------|
| 1. Flu |
| 2. Mumps |
| 3. Ulcer |
| 4. Chickenpox |
| 5. Pneumonia |
| 6. Rheumatism |

Answers

- | |
|---------|
| 1. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| 4. |
| 5. |
| 6. |

- | |
|---|
| a. Swollen glands in front of ear, earache or pain on eating. |
| b. Burning pain in abdomen, pain or nausea after eating. |
| c. Rash starting on body, slightly raised temperature. |
| d. Dry cough, high fever, chest pain, rapid breathing. |
| e. Headache, aching muscles, fever, cough, sneezing. |
| f. Swollen, painful joints, stiffness, limited movement. |

F. For what does the doctor or nurse use these things?

- | |
|-----------------|
| 1. Thermometer |
| 2. Scales |
| 3. Tape measure |
| 4. Scalpel |
| 5. Stethoscope |
| 6. Syringe |

Answers

- | |
|---------|
| 1. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| 4. |
| 5. |
| 6. |

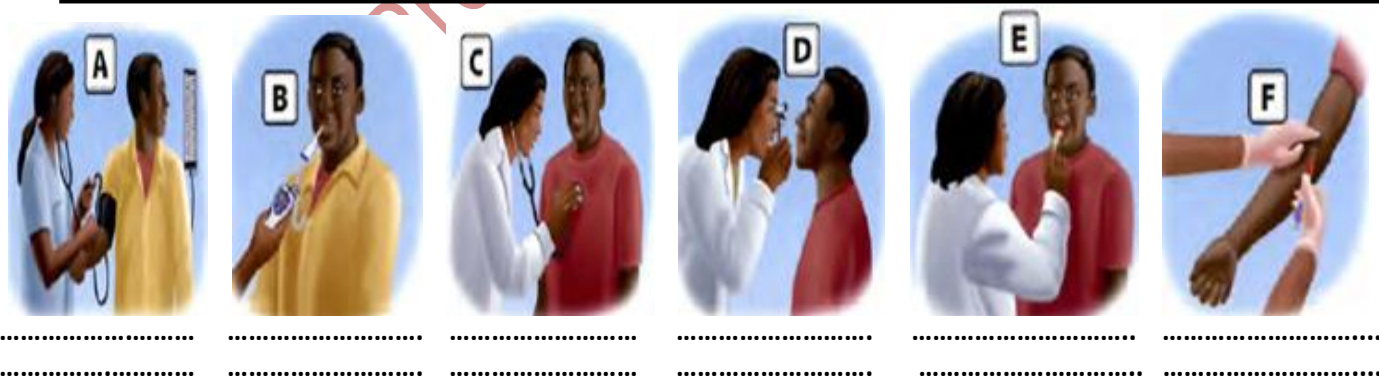
- | |
|---|
| a. For doing operations. |
| b. For weighing people. |
| c. For injection. |
| d. For measuring temperature. |
| e. For measuring people. |
| f. For listening to heart rhythm or air moving through the lungs. |

G. What medical problems might you have if?

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. You wear shoes that rub. | ..... |
| 2. You eat too fast. | ..... |
| 3. You smoke a lot. | ..... |
| 4. You don't play sport. | ..... |
| 5. You stay too long in the sun. | ..... |
| 6. You eat food you are allergic to it. | ..... |
| 7. You eat food that is bad. | ..... |
| 8. A mosquito bites you. | ..... |
| 9. You get wet on a cold day. | ..... |
| 10. You go skiing in a dangerous place. | ..... |

H. What can the doctor do during your visit to hospital?

examine eyes – draw blood – check blood pressure – listen to heart – take temperature – examine throat
--

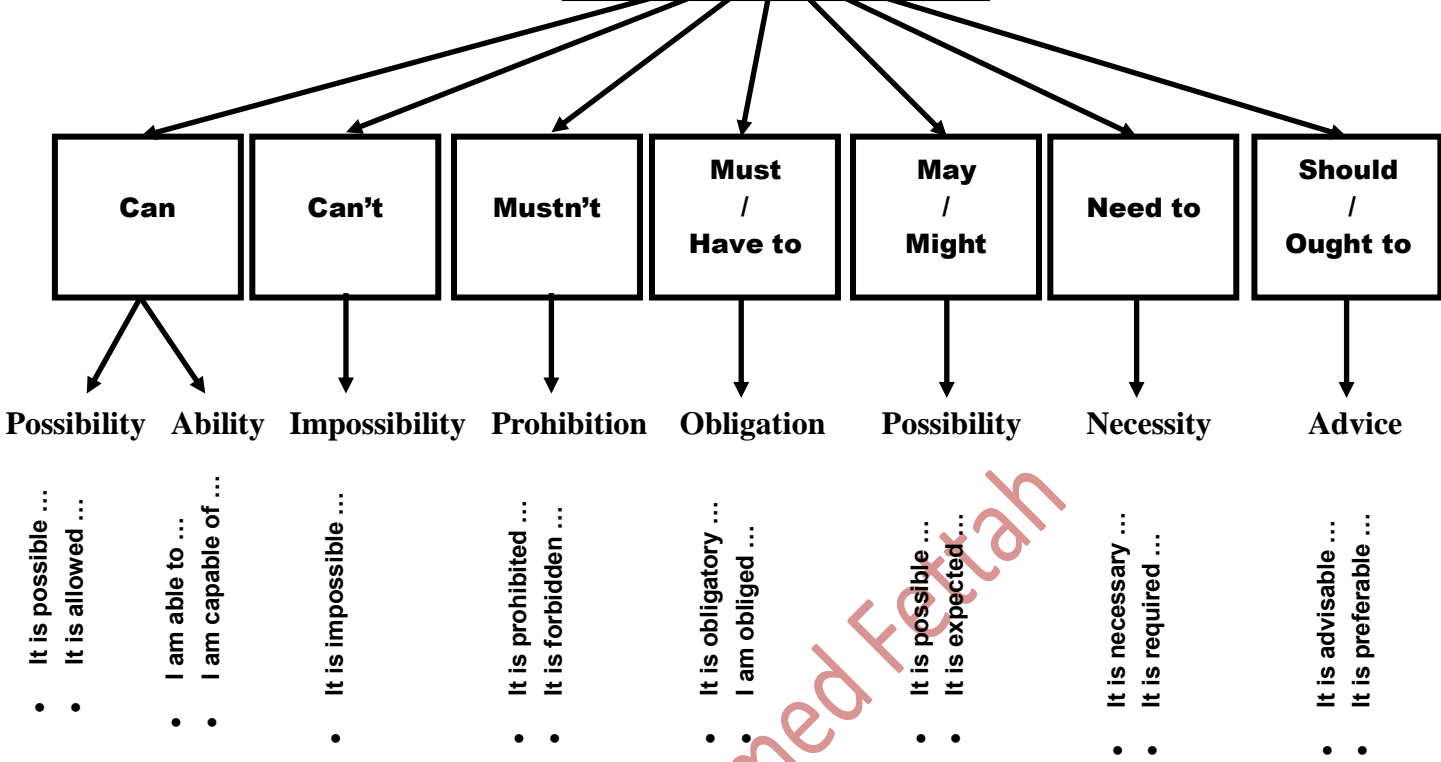


I. Write a dialogue between the patient and doctor.

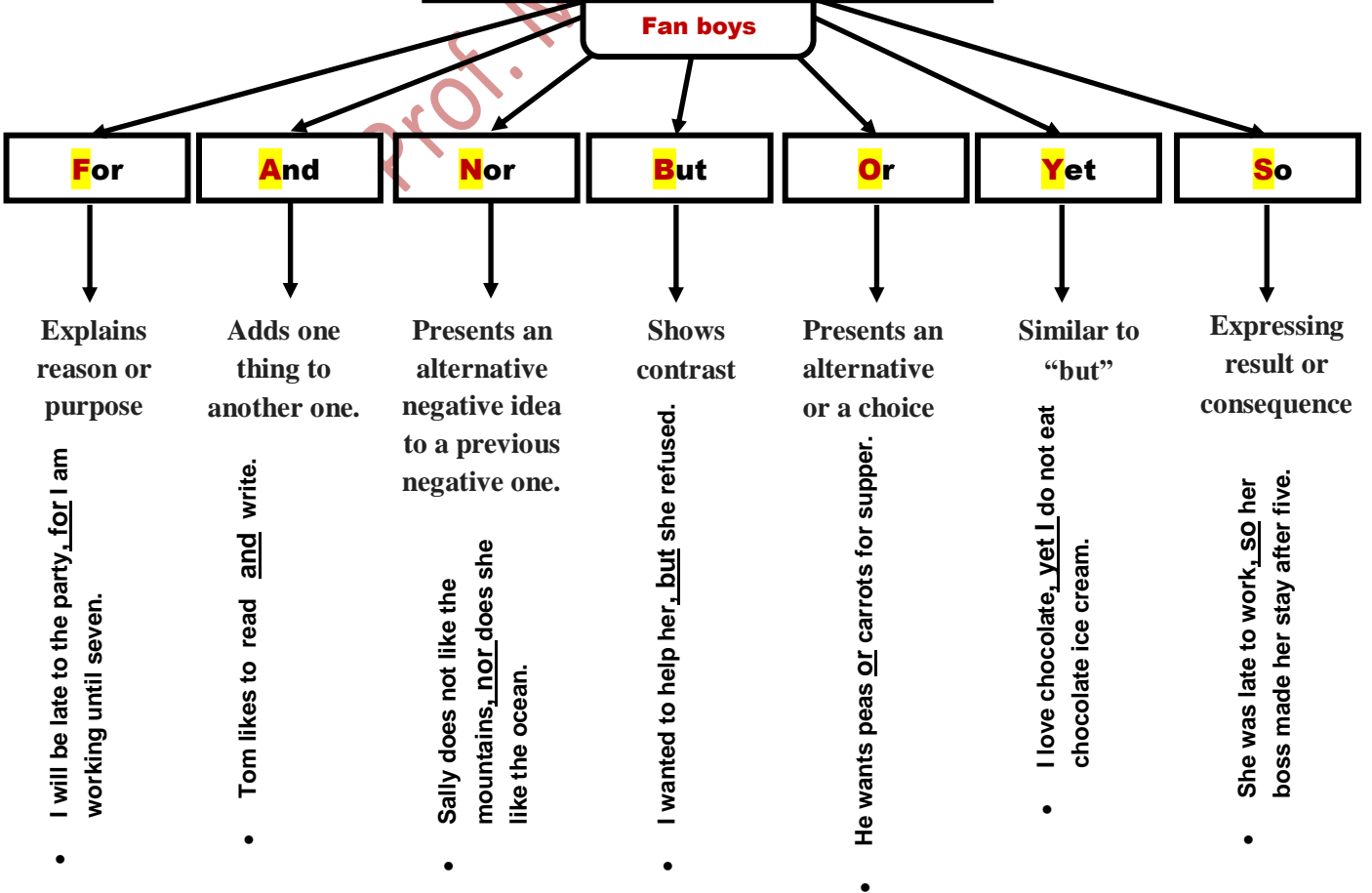
<u>Doctor</u>	<u>Patient</u>
.1.....	.2.....
.3.....	.4.....
.5.....	.6.....
.7.....	.8.....
.9.....	.10.....
.11.....	.12.....
.13.....	.14.....
.15.....	.16.....

Modals and Conjunctions

Modals



Coordinate Conjunctions



✚ Exercises.

A. Rewrite the sentences using modal verbs.

1. It is possible that it rains this afternoon. The sky is dark.
.....
2. I am obliged to work late this night.
.....
3. I am capable of swimming in the sea.
.....
4. There are many people at home. A lot of food is required to be cooked.
.....
5. It is obligatory to have a visa if you want to travel to Europe.
.....
6. He doesn't understand the text. He is not expected to answer the questions.
.....
7. If I were you, I would get up early.
.....
8. I am not sure she is at home.
.....
9. The doctor says it is impossible that the man has a heart disease.
.....

B. Give the opposite meaning of the modals in the following sentences.

1. He must be Hamid.
2. I can speak English.
3. You mustn't smoke in public places.
4. You needn't come early.
5. She can't do it.
6. She may use a dictionary.
7. We must invite them.
8. He has to justify his answer.
9. He ought to visit a doctor.

C. Fill in the blanks with the right coordinate conjunctions.

1. Would you rather have cheesebutter on your sandwich?
2. His two favorite sports are footballtennis.
3. I wanted to go to the beach, Mary refused.
4. I am a vegetarian, I don't eat any meat.
5. I am allergic to cats, I have three of them at home.
6. Desert is harsh and dry,many plants grow there.
7. Badr looked at the antique teapot, he couldn't afford to buy it.
8. Chaymae might go to the library, she might stay home.
9. Kalil didn't like to eat the salad served with the meal, would he touch any green vegetable put on his plate.
10. Sanae play spot every day, she wants to stay in shape.
11. Jalal is a lawyer, he can tell you whether it is legal or illegal.
12. Aya couldn't go,she was tired.
13. Your niece and I went out to lunch, we both ordered fish.
14. I don't go for the fresh air really for the ducks. Honestly, I just like the soccer.
15. Bill refuses to eat peas, will he touch carrots.

Permission

- Asking for permission**
- May/could/can + I + V +
 - Do you mind if I
 - Would you mind if I
 - Is it Ok if I
 - Do you think I can
 - Is it alright if I
 - Would it bother you if I

- Giving permission**
- Yes, please do.
 - Sure, go ahead.
 - Yes, sure.
 - No problem.
 - Please feel free.
 - Yeah, that's Ok.

- Refusing to give permission**
- No, please don't.
 - I'm sorry, but that's not possible.
 - I'm afraid, but you can't.

✚ Exercises.1.


A. Fill in the blanks with the right expressions of permission.

1.if I use your phone?
2.if I smoke?
3.I go to the rest room?
4.I drive you home?
5. stay here tonight?
6.if I use your laptop?
7.I have a look at your photo album?
8.if I invited them to dinner?
9.I make a call on your mobile?

B. Ask for permission in the following situations.

1. Ask your friend for permission to watch TV?
.....
.....
2. Ask your parent for permission to go on a picnic with your friends.
.....
.....
3. Ask your brother for permission to use his bicycle.
.....
.....

C. Imagine yourself in the classroom. What kind of permissions you may ask the teacher for?



- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓

1.
.....



Your friend has a problem and she is in need of help

2.
.....



An old woman is hesitant to cross the street.

3.
.....



Your friend is in need of explanation

4.
.....



You are driving and you find a man whose car is broken down

Prof. Mohamed Fery

Writing: email

✓ The form of an email:

Mail

Send Save as a Draft Cancel

From: (Write e-mail of sender)

To:(Write e-mail of receiver).....

Subject:(Write the topic).....

Attach Files Insert Photos

abc ✂ 📁 📧 ⚙️ **B** *I* U 🗨️ 🖋️ 😊 🌐 📧 📧 📧 📧 Stationery

I am writing this e-mail in order to

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully.

Name of sender

Complain about....
Apologize for

Invite you to.....

Ask about/for

.....

➤ **Sending an e-mail (changing the time of a meeting)**

To: Bob@hotmail.com
From: Joucee@hotmail.com
Subject: meeting change

Date: March 20, 2012

Bob,

I am writing this email in order to tell you that tomorrow’s meeting has been changed from 9:00 to 12:30. Sorry, but that’s the only time everyone can meet. It will last about one hour. Since it is lunchtime meeting, the office will provide sandwiches and coffee for everyone. We’ll meet in the training room. Please bring 10 copies of your budget report.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Thanks. See you tomorrow.

Joyce

Exercises .1.

For further details about the post including job description and the official application form, you have to write an email in which you apply for the job you choose and give information about you and your study or certificates.

Good luck



Vacancy Announcement

British Council is a Cultural relations organization that builds international trust and understanding.

British Council Exams Unit is recruiting for the following positions:

1. Senior Exams Operations Manager

2. Exams Finance Manager

3. Examinations Services Assistant (UK Qualifications)

All applications must be emailed to recruitment@britishcouncil.org.uk no later than Monday, August 22, 2016.

Exercises .2.

- You are interested in studying English in the United Kingdom. You have seen the advertisement below in an international magazine and you want to send an email to Jane Black for further details. You want to get more information including the remarks written in red colour.

Central School of English

Come and study English at our school!

Can I do a three-week course?

How much exactly?

- Two-week courses for all levels
- Highly qualified, experienced teachers
- Reasonable prices
- Accommodation with host families
- Extensive social programme

With other students or on my own?

More details?

For further information contact Jane Black:
j.black@central-school.co.uk

Unit 7
The arts

When I was flying to Canada last month I met two people from France, Joelle and Henri. They were going on holiday for a month. I was very surprised because they only had one small bag each. ‘We each have only one change of clothes’, Joelle said. She was wearing jeans, a T-shirt, a light jacket and running shoes. ‘When you have travelled around for forty years, like us,’ she said, ‘you learn something. Take two sets of clothes and when one is dirty, wash it, and wear the other’. ‘You never have to wait for your bags,’ Henri said. We carry them on the plane as hand luggage, and carry them off’.



What else did they take? Oh! The usual things, ‘Joelle told us. Pajamas, underwear a toothbrush. I take a radio, alarm, and Henri takes an electric razor. That’s all we need’.

When we landed in Vancouver they said goodbye and walked through customs, straight out of the door. I waited for half an hour for my luggage and when it arrived, one of my bags was lost.

Comprehension

A. Are these statements True or False? Justify your answer:

1. The writer flew to France last month.

.....
.....

2. Joelle and Henri had two pieces of luggage.

.....
.....

3. Joelle and Henri have travelled a lot.

.....
.....

4. The French couple had to wait for their luggage in Vancouver.

.....
.....

5. One bag from the luggage of the French couple was missed.

.....
.....

B. What do the underlined words in the text refer to?

One: Them: We:

H. Match the following synonyms:

1	Fantastic	7	Needs
2	Charming	8	Tired
3	Design	9	Mercy
4	Duty	10	Unable
5	Wage	11	Link
6	Struggle	12	Amount

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

a	Salary	g	Strive
b	Connection	h	Requirements
c	Charismatic	i	Quantity
d	Exhausted	j	Gigantic
e	Incapable	k	Forgiveness
f	Responsibility	l	Plan

I. Match the following antonyms:

1	Urban	7	Simplify
2	Show	8	Advantages
3	Knowledge	9	Always
4	Wisdom	10	Motivate
5	Save	11	Enhance
6	Fitness	12	Hell

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

a	Stupidity	g	Ignorance
b	Obesity	h	Embarrass
c	Impoverish	i	Paradise
d	Rural	j	Damage
e	Never	k	Disadvantages
f	Complicate	l	Hide

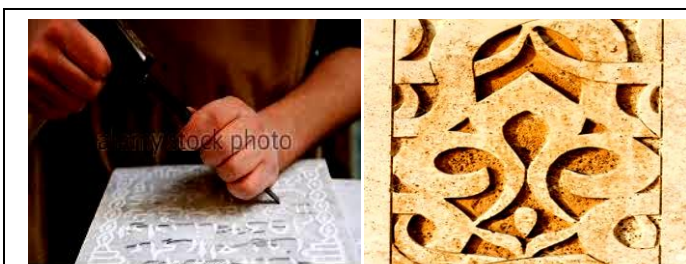
J. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

Internet – classroom – homework – feel – catch – tall - provide

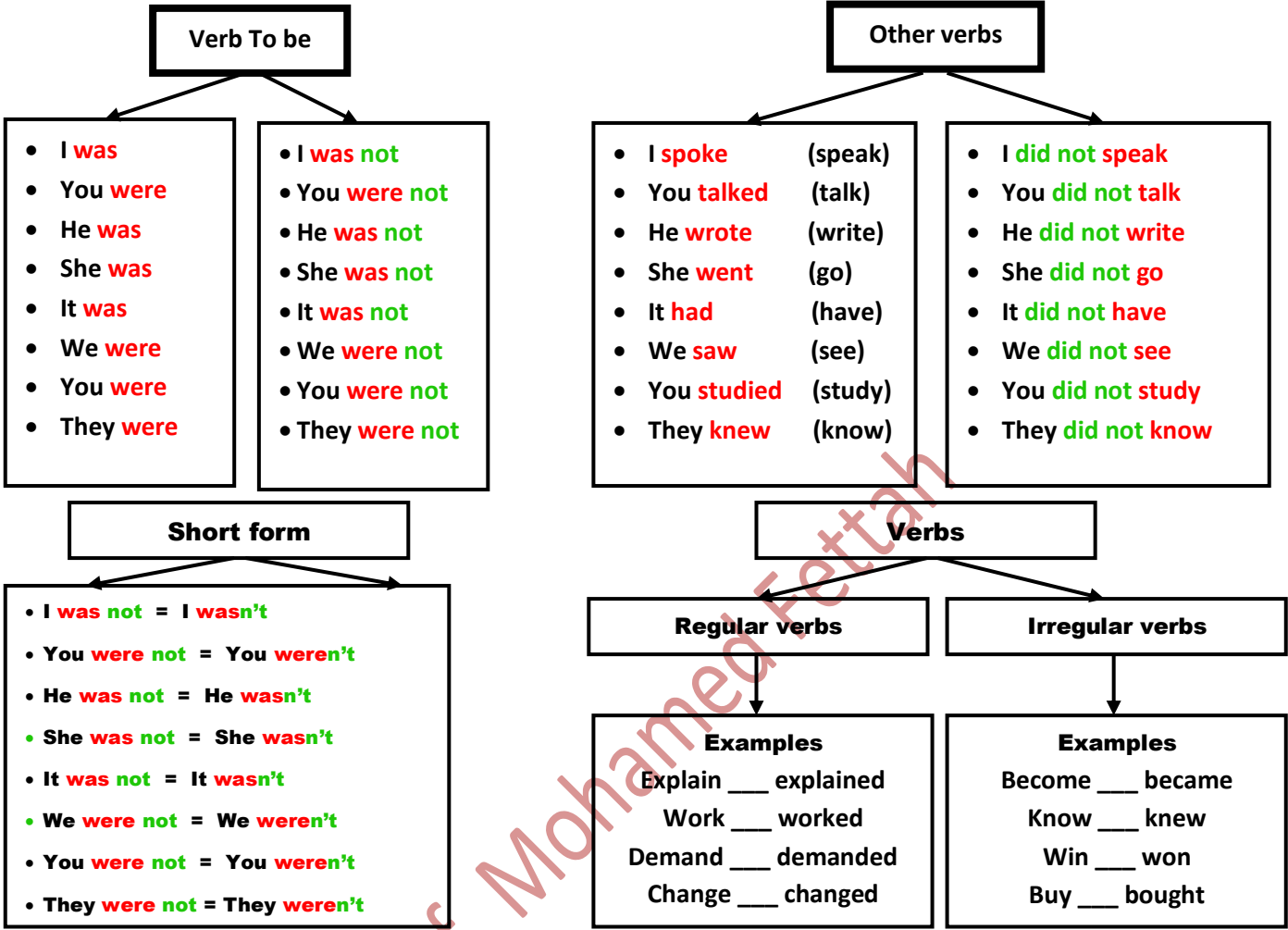
8. I am sick; Ipain in my head.
9. Students should participate in the
10. I called the police tothe criminal.
11. Hassan Tower is very
12. Aljazeera TV-Channel people with the latest news.
13. I must do myto succeed in my study.
14.is one of the biggest inventions.

K. Put these words in the right place.

calligraphy – wood carving – the art of performing – the art of drawing



Simple past



1. Most regular verbs form the simple past tense by adding -ed to the base form:

Base form	Past tense
Follow	Follow <u>e</u> d
Check out	Check <u>e</u> d out
Start	Start <u>e</u> d

2. If the base form of the verb ends in -e, add -d for the past tense:

Base form	Past tense
Die off	Died <u>d</u> off
Notice	Notic <u>e</u> d
Arrive	Arriv <u>e</u> d

1. Don't double the consonant if there are two vowels before it:

Base form	Past tense
Remain	Remain <u>e</u> d

2. If the base form ends in a consonant + Y, change the y to i before adding -ed:

Base form	Past tense
Try	Tri <u>e</u> d
Study	Studi <u>e</u> d
Reply	Repli <u>e</u> d
Carry out	Carri <u>e</u> d out

3. Don't double the consonant if it is w, x, or y:

Base form	Past tense
Flow	Flow <u>e</u> d
Relax	Relax <u>e</u> d
Play	Play <u>e</u> d

1. Don't double the consonant if the verb has more than one syllable and the last syllable is not stressed:

Base form	Past tense
Open	Open <u>e</u> d
Regulate	Regulat <u>e</u> d

Present	Past
* Today	* Yesterday
* This morning	* Yesterday morning
* This afternoon	* Yesterday afternoon
* Tonight	* Last night
* This week	* Last week

✚ **Exercise .1.**

➤ Change the sentences to the past.

Present	Past
1. I <u>am</u> in class <u>today</u> .	I <u>was</u> in class <u>yesterday</u> .
2. Mary is at the library today.
3. We're in class this morning.
4. Aya and Taha are in their offices tonight.
5. You are busy this afternoon.
6. I am happy this morning.
7. Asmae is in her office today.
8. Fouad is busy today.
9. Imran and Soumaya are in Fez this week.

✚ **Exercise .2.**

➤ Complete the story adding: **was / were**

It(1) a beautiful day. The sun(2) hot and the sky(3) blue. James and Wendy (4) on the beach. They (5) with their three children. The children (6) in the sea. The sea (7) a bit cold but the children (8) very happy. There (9) lots of other children in the sea too. Some of them (10) in the water with their parents. Wendy and James (11) on the sand and James (12) asleep with a book on his face. But suddenly there(13) grey clouds all over the sky and the sun..... (14) not hot any more. The beautiful weather (15) finished and there(16) Wet picnics and wet people everywhere. A British summer holiday!

✚ Exercise .3.

A. Write the questions in the correct order.

- night? / meet / Did / you / them / last /

Did you meet them last night?

1. film? / like / you / Did / the /
2. you / many / did / ask? / How / people /
3. a / have / time? / they / Did / good /
4. did / weekend? / the / What / do / we / at /
5. she / DVD? / Where / that / did / buy /
6. party / on / your / go / Saturday? / he / Did / to /
7. did / yesterday? / Who / you / see /
8. do / what / your / the money? / father / with / did
9. go / when / family? / to visit / your / did / you
10. Hasna / like to / did / school? / not / change / the

B. Complete the sentences with the past simple.

be – got up – meet – have – go – run – drink – sleep – swim – eat

1. Yesterday I got up early, at about seven o'clock.
2. Ia shower and some fruit for breakfast.
3. Then I to the sports centre.
4. I 500 meters in the swimming pool and then
5. I 5 kilometers.
6. At lunchtime I my friends in a café.
7. We some pasta andsome juice.
8. After lunch I for a few hours, I.....tired!

C. Complete the sentences with the past simple forms of the following verbs.

catch – take – throw – steal – freeze – meet – make – have – bleed – cut – go - sell

1. Ali.....a course in English last year.
2. Mr and Mrs Smith needed some money,so theyther car.
3. George.....his hand with a knife.It..... alot.
4. He..... the ball to Jane,and she caught it.
5. It was so cold yesterday, so the lake.....
6. I.....my keys a minute age ,and now I can't find them.
7. She knocked on the door and..... in.
8. Someone my wallet, but fortunately the police..... him at once.
9. The exam was very diffucul, so I..... a lot of mistakes.
10. They..... in 1994 and got married in the same year.

✚ Exercise .4.

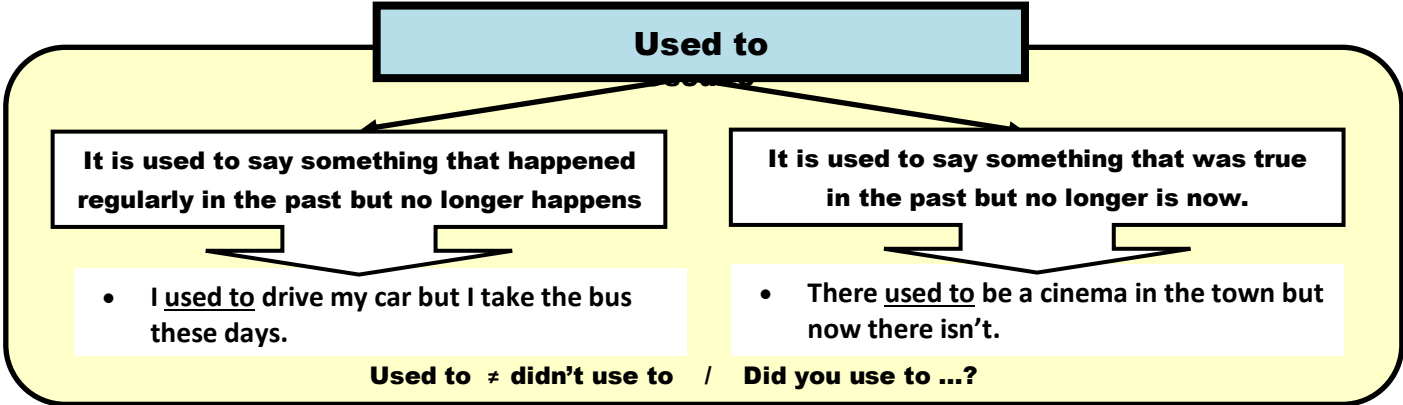
➤ **Put the verbs between brackets in the past tense.**

1. He (**not/come**)to the meeting on Wednesday because he was on holiday.
2. Where (**you/go**)for your holidays?
3. How long (**it/take**) you to drive from London to Edinburgh?
4. (**you/enjoy**)your holiday?
5. I (**see**)a fantastic film at the cinema last week.
6. He (**be**)20 years old when he started work.
7. How old (**he/be**)when he started school?
8. How old (**you/be**)when you started school?
9. Last year I (**go**) to England on holiday.
10. It (**be**)fantastic
11. I (**visit**) lots of interesting places. I (**be**)with two friends of mine .
12. In the mornings we (**walk**) in the streets of London
13. In the evenings we (**go**) to pubs
14. The weather (**be**)strangely fine
15. It (**not / rain**) a lot
16. But we (**see**) some beautiful rainbows
17. Where (**spend / you**) your last holiday?
18. The window was open and a bird (**fly**) into the room.
19. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It (**cost**) very much
20. I was in a hurry, so I (**have**) time to phone you

✚ Exercise .5.

➤ **Fill in the blanks with the right answer :**

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I did my homework.	..... .....	..... .....
.....	Faysal and Layla were not at home.	..... .....
..... .....	..... .....	Did we watch TV?
.....	She did not catch the bird.	..... .....
Salwa was with her friends.	..... .....	..... .....
.....	They did not sing in the concert.	..... .....
..... .....	..... .....	Was she a teacher?
I tried to know the secret.	..... .....	..... .....



A. The use of “used to” or “didn’t use to” to link between these statements:

In the past	Now / these days / nowadays
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I travel a lot. I don't play the piano. I play tennis. She doesn't like cheese. I never read newspapers. I don't drink coffee. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I don't go to any place. I play the piano very well. I don't play tennis. She likes cheese very much. I read newspapers from time to time. I drink coffee a lot.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I used to travel a lot but I don't go to any place these days. She didn't use to play tennis but she plays the piano very well now. 	

B. Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form:

- I rarely eat ice cream now but I (used to / to eat)it when I was a child.
- Karima (used to / to be)my best friend but we are not friends any longer.
- He gave up smoking two years ago. He (used to / to smoke)40 cigarettes a day.
- This building is now a mosque. It (used to / to be)a cinema.
- I (used to/not/to write)short stories but I am interested in writing them now.

C. Compare what Amina said five years ago and what she says today:

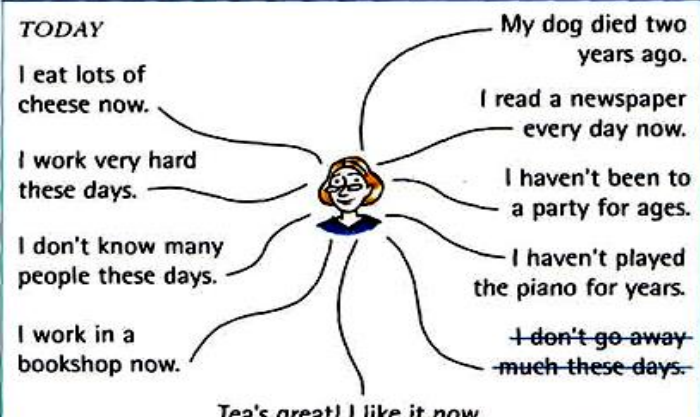
FIVE YEARS AGO



A mind map with a central figure of a woman. Lines radiate to various statements:

- I travel a lot.
- I've got lots of friends.
- I'm very lazy.
- I don't like cheese.
- I go to a lot of parties.
- I'm a hotel receptionist.
- I play the piano.
- I never read newspapers.
- I don't drink tea.
- I've got a dog.

TODAY



A mind map with a central figure of a woman. Lines radiate to various statements:

- I eat lots of cheese now.
- I work very hard these days.
- I don't know many people these days.
- I work in a bookshop now.
- Tea's great! I like it now.
- My dog died two years ago.
- I read a newspaper every day now.
- I haven't been to a party for ages.
- I haven't played the piano for years.
- ~~I don't go away much these days.~~

Example: She used to travel a lot but she doesn't go away much these days.

-
-
-
-

✚ Exercise .2.

A. Put the following words in order by using used to or didn't use to.

1. I/be/but now I don't smoke. /heavy smoker

.....

2. he/such a shy child /be.

.....

3. do/at college/ she /lots of physical exercise.

.....

4. they/eat/but now they are really healthy /lots of junk food.

.....

5. but not anymore /go to bed very late / I.

.....

6. help her at home /not / he /but now they help each other.

.....

7. they/but now they love it /like this town/not.

.....

8. but now eat meat /be/vegetarian /she.

.....

B. Write questions by using used to or didn't use to.

1. What/enjoy most/you/at primary school?

.....

2. Which/TV programme/you /watch most/when you were little?

.....

3. Be ever/naughty? What/do you do? __

.....

4. Which/sport/she/play most at school?

.....

5. What/like doing/in your free time?/you

.....

6. Be there anything / at school/ that / you / not / enjoy?

.....

C. Complete the sentence using the correct form of used to and one of the following verbs.

do sit play speak smoke buy have

1. He lived in Brazil until he was seven. He Portuguese, but he has forgotten a lot of it now.

2. We.....smart phones, or even internet in our houses. To go online you had to go to an internet café or cyberspace.

3. She but she has given up now. She is really healthy these days.

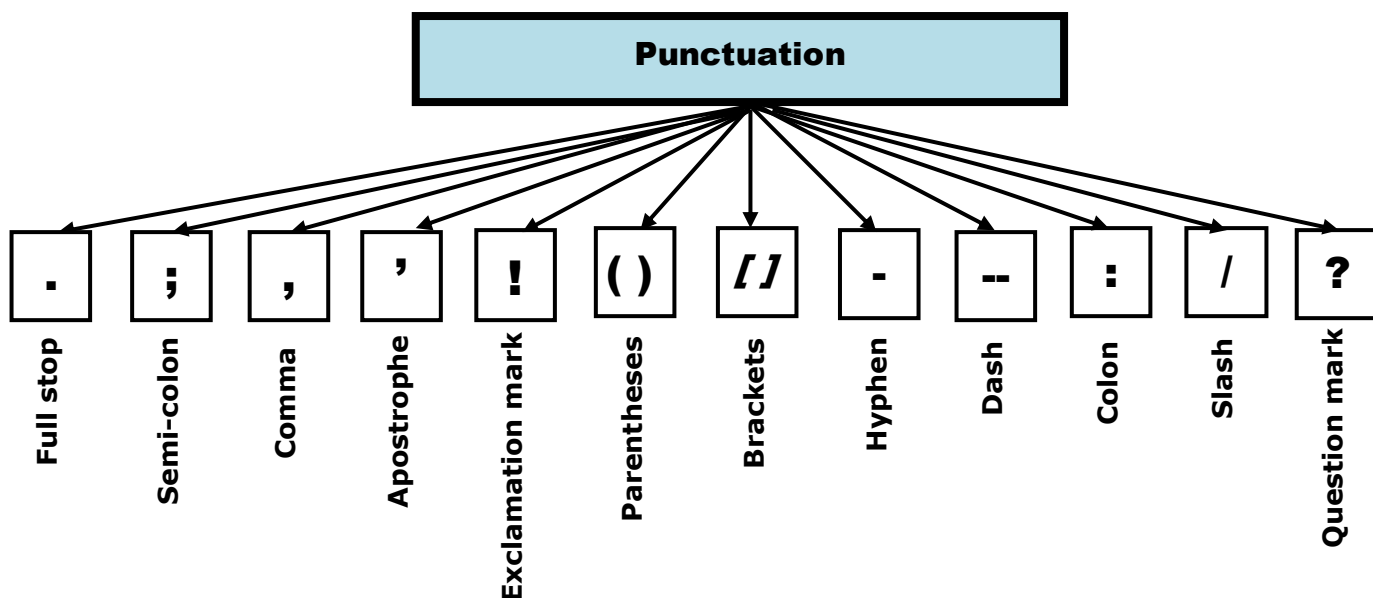
4. We.....together when we were children, but I don't see them much anymore.

5. You used to live on the same road as me! I..... sweets in that shop in the corner.

6. She any sport at all, but now she's in the basketball team and she loves it.

7. We always on the bridge with our legs hanging down, and throw sticks into the river.

8. I didn't recognize him because of his new beard. He a beard! He looks completely different now.



Punctuation	Uses
Full stop	At the end of a sentence.
Semi-colon	To separate sentences that are grammatically independent but that have closely connected meaning.
Comma	To separate three or more items; to separate adjectives that modify the same noun; between main clauses with a coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so); after introductory words or interjections; with words (However, I think, After all, etc) that interrupt a sentence's basic idea; at the end of a direct quotation; and after the independent clause of a complex sentence.
Apostrophe	To show possession; to take the place of missing letters in contractions and to form the plurals of letters and numerals.
Exclamation mark	To show emotion, emphasis, or surprise.
Parentheses	To enclose information that clarifies or is used as an extra details.
Brackets	Brackets are far less common than parentheses, and they are only used in special cases. They are used exclusively within quoted material. They are used to explain or comment on the quotation.
Hyphen	To join words to show that their meaning is linked in some way. With some prefixes and suffixes
Dash	To show a pause or break in meaning in the middle of a sentence or to show an afterthought.
Colon	To introduce a list; between numbers in time; to introduce a direct speech, a quotation or an explanation; to set of information that deserves emphasis.
Slash	A slash can show a line break in poem, song, or play, usually if several short lines are being written together on one long line.
Question mark	After questions.
Quotation marks	Before and after a direct quotation or to set off words or phrases used in a special way. And also before and after the names of book chapters, essays, short stories, poems, and magazines.

✚ Exercises.

A. Use appropriate punctuation marks in the following sentences.

1. We had a great time in France the kids really enjoyed it
2. Some people work best in the mornings however others do better in the evenings
3. What are you doing next weekend
4. Mother had to go into hospital she had heart problems
5. Did you understand why I was upset
6. It is a fine idea let us hope that it is going to work
7. We will be arriving on Monday morning but I am not sure about it.
8. A text book can be a wall between teacher and class
9. The girl s father sat in a corner
10. In the words of Murphy s Law Anything that can go wrong will go wrong

B. Punctuate the following texts:

☛ Text .1.

My heart leaps up when I behold a rainbow wrote William Wordsworth the famous poet In fact most of us share the same feelings when we are lucky enough to see a rainbow

There is an old saying that a pot of gold is buried at the end of the rainbow but have you ever tried to reach a rainbows end Of course it s impossible because a rainbow is really just the result of raindrops refracting and reflecting light from our Sun

There are seven colours in the rainbow red orange yellow green blue indigo and violet.

☛ Text .2.

Hi and welcome

I m Susane Susi for those who want it short I ve been living in America for about 15 months It is quite nice to live here I m 24 and I m studying English Spanish and Didactics I also studied Geography for 3 years but I changed it as I found out that I m not the one that wants to work with numbers and tables all the time On the contrary I prefer to work with people therefore I hope I made the right decision Actually I am a private teacher teaching English and Maths in New York Other things I like are sport listening to English and Spanish music meeting friends computer games fast food 😊 travelling and so on I m writing a book on Shakespeare and some other things And I hope to get them all done in the near future

Capitalization

Rules	Examples
1. Capitalize the first word in a sentence and the first word after a full stop.	Another dog ran by the boy. The boy escaped quickly.
2. Capitalize proper nouns and adjectives derived from them.	the Golden Gate Bridge. Oussama...
3. Capitalize geographic names.	The Mediterranean Sea. The Atlantic Ocean...
4. Capitalize the pronoun I	He asked if I wanted to go with him.
5. Capitalize the names of days and months.	My birthday is in September. It is next Monday.
6. Capitalize the names of national, religious and local holidays.	The Throne Day. The Independence Day...
7. Capitalize proper adjectives.	I chat with some English friends.
8. Capitalize words used as names.	Harry Potter. National Anthem...
9. Capitalize titles used with names.	Prophet Mohamed. Captain John...
10. Capitalize words in the title of a film, book, song, magazine, newspaper, or television show.	"Great Expectations" is a nice novel written by Charles Dickens.
11. Capitalize the names of associations, organizations or teams.	American Red Cross. Adidas, Nike...
12. Capitalize historical events, documents or periods of time.	The Green March. Independence Day...
13. For races and ethnic groups:	Amazigh. Arab...
14. For the first word of a complete sentence in parentheses:	She was nearly hit in the head. (Of course, she never knew.)
15. For sacred names:	The sacred book in Islam is the Holy Qur'an.
16. For directions when they are used as specific geographic places.	Have you ever visited the Northeast?

✚ Exercises.

A. Re-write the following sentences correctly.

1. i met john at the post office.

.....

2. susan is an old friend of mine in taza.

.....

3. chinese is a difficult language to learn.

.....

4. miss sophia is my teacher of english.

.....

5. who was the first woman to win the nobel prize for literature.

.....

6. he rules his family with a rod of iron.

.....

7. the flowers were like a carpet of gold.

.....

8. neither jalal nor fayza was at home.

9. the film "linaroza of cries" was neither well-made nor well-acted.

10. i didn't sing because chaimae was there.

11. my birthday is in june.

12. i would like a book by charles dickens.

13. does your train leave before eight o'clock?

14. i like dogs, cats, horses and elephants in hill zoo.

15. how do i get to the library in washington?

16. my uncle drives a silver bmw.

17. did she say her name was lucy or jane?

18. i like to cook i like to make cake bread and pie

19. in london i meet muslims, christians and jewish people.

20. my sister is called susan; she was born in may.

21. friday is my favourite day of the week.

22. when is fouad going to play baseball.

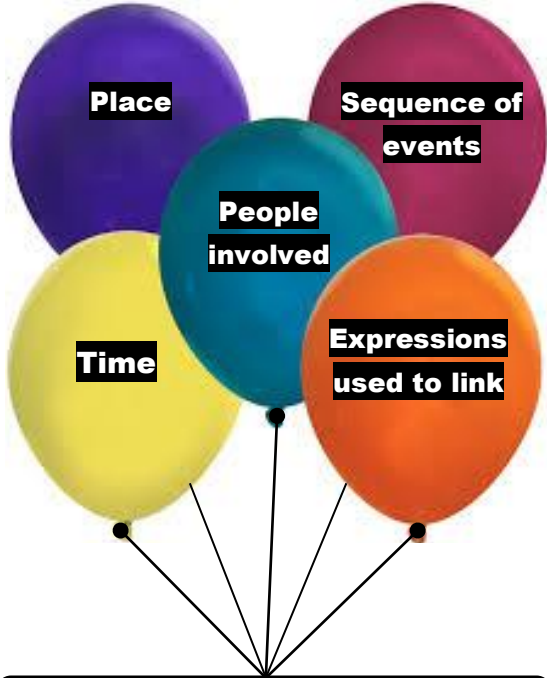
23. we went to new york to do some shopping.

24. i live in john street in the north.

B. Capitalize the following paragraph:

my name is karima. i am from morocco and i live in fes. i live in a flat with my family. my father is an amazigh and my mother is an arab. we have two bedrooms and a living room. also, we have a garden and we have some flowers there. in weekdays I arrive home at five o'clock and I have lunch. then I do my homework and go to bed. i had a computer but now it doesn't work. I have a brother and a sister and I think I am very lucky to live with them. Sometimes our relatives visit us. therefore, our flat becomes very crowded sometimes but I like it. my favourite hobby is travelling. i visited different countries such as britain, america, and canada; in addition, i am interested in computer programming.

Writing : story telling and past events



The main elements of the story

Common expressions to start the story	Common expressions to introduce the plot of the story	Common expressions to finish the story
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I still remember the time when I... • I will never forget the time when I... • It is quite a few years ago when I... • Once upon a time, I... • One day, when I was a child, I... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was the worst day of frustration in my life. I was frustrated by ... • It was the most enjoyable day in my life. I was excited by ... • This was the first opportunity to... know / experience / understand that ... • Gradually, I began to feel... happy / sad/nervous ... • All of a sudden, something strange happened. I... • For a moment, ... I couldn't even breathe / I was feeling quite down / I become nervous ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In brief, this wonderful experience, filled with many discoveries, changed my opinion about... • Finally, I can say to conclude that this event makes me ... • Ultimately, by the end of these events, I strongly started to believe that ...

Story-telling

✎ Choose one of the following topics and write your own story depending on your imagination.

1



There is a forsaken house in your neighborhood. Nobody lives in this house but every night you hear strange sounds coming out of this house. People say that it is haunted by ghosts.

- ☛ You narrate what happened when you went to discover what was going on in this house.

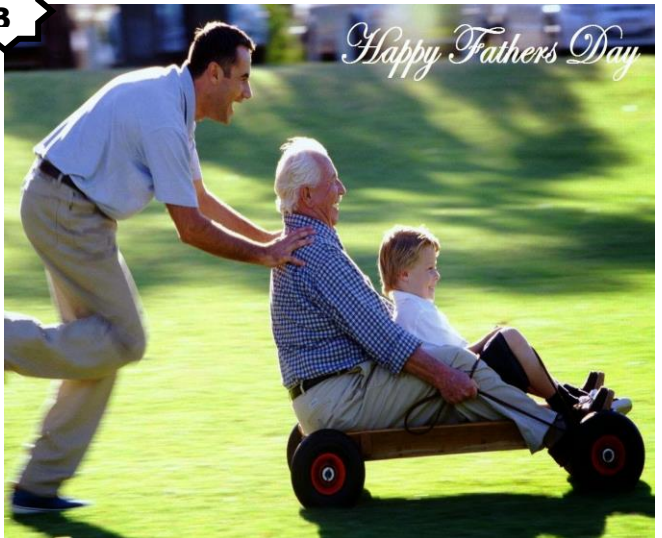
2



Your teacher gave you homework but you didn't prepare it. The teacher will call your parents if you don't show him your homework. You set a bird free in the classroom to make your teacher busy.

- ☛ You narrate what happened before and after you set the bird free in the classroom.

3



Your father treats his father cruelly. He took him to the elderly house. You are sad for your grandfather and you want to make your father realize his mistake. You make him feel as if you start building a shelter in the garden next to the doghouse where you are going to put him when he becomes old and weak as his father.

- ☛ You narrate how this took place and the way your father changed after he was shocked by your behavior.

Unit 8
Science and Technology

We live in a truly remarkable time. On the one hand, everywhere we are confronted with evidence suggesting that an age of scientific miracles has arrived. Man has walked upon the moon and returned, he has deciphered the genetic Code, organ transplants and complex surgery of every description are routinely Performed, the energy of the atom has been controlled, radio telescopes sound the dark secret regions of the universe, the nature of the Earth's interior and of distant stars are known to a degree that was undreamed of only a few years ago. The magnitude of these and other scientific accomplishment is immense, but this does not mean that no unknowns remain, or that there exist no frontiers of knowledge yet to be crossed. It is quite clear; however, that science has progressed sufficiently far to permit discrimination between the true and the untrue, the possible and the impossible, and the unknown and the obviously improbable. On the other hand, the most remarkable aspect of our age is the parallel coexistence of supremely complex scientific knowledge and widespread beliefs of this sort. The ancient belief in witches and sorcerers persists and flourishes today even in our modern cities. Astrological columns in newspapers and magazines are avidly consulted daily by millions of otherwise rational persons who wish to know "what the stars have ordained". In spite of the enormous advance in medical knowledge, there is still common belief in the ability of numerous "healers" to effective miraculous cures. Innumerable books of "science fantasy" are published and become bestsellers. Countless films of this kind are produced. Magicians, mediums, people endowed with extraordinary powers...abound and their performances are readily accepted by many people. Ultimately, this situation certainly gives serious cause for worry. For even the more advanced society must depend finally on the ability of its members to make rational choices between conflicting alternatives. The survival of our society would be a bit more certain if the division between scientists and their non-professional colleagues were bridged.



Comprehension:

A. Are these sentences true or false? Justify.

1. Nothing is left to discover in our age.
.....
.....
2. Believing in the power of magic and witches is something new.
.....
.....
3. People of the present time don't trust witches or sorcerers in their ability to cure their ailments.
.....
.....
4. The increasing number of people who believe in the power of witches and magic is alarming.
.....
.....
5. The writer is biased because he prefers superstition to science in cures.
.....
.....

B. What do the underlined words in the text refer to?

Who: Their: Its:

L. Match the following synonyms

1	Fear	7	Survey
2	Leisure	8	Spread
3	Cautious	9	Dilemma
4	Disease	10	Suburbs
5	Reinforce	11	Worship
6	Liberty	12	Hazardous

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

a	Empower	g	Freedom
b	Pray	h	Surroundings
c	Illness	i	Free time
d	Phenomenon	j	Risky
e	Research	k	Dissemination
f	Attentive	l	Phobia

M. Match the following antonyms

1	Suspicious	7	Bent
2	Dependent	8	Inside
3	Countable	9	Negotiate
4	Reasonable	10	Neglect
5	Attach	11	Cunning
6	Darkness	12	Boost

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

a	Random	g	Uncountable
b	Light	h	Outside
c	Trustworthy	i	Look after
d	Sincere	j	Straight
e	Fight	k	Stumble
f	Decompose	l	Independent

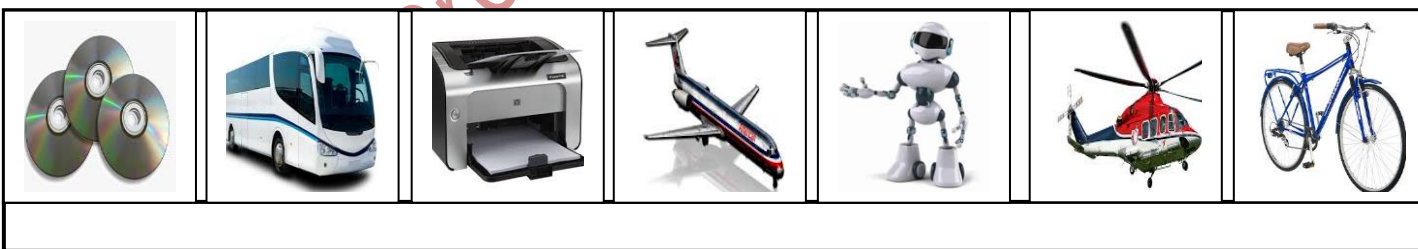
N. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

Fabulous – find – drum – pollution – dinner – vegetables - opinion

1.is a dangerous trouble which threatens life these days.
2. I like the sound of
3. Salma frequentlyher mobile phone blocked.
4. I like to haveearly at night.
5. She didwork in her company.
6. Eatingis good for health.
7. In mysmoking is slow death.

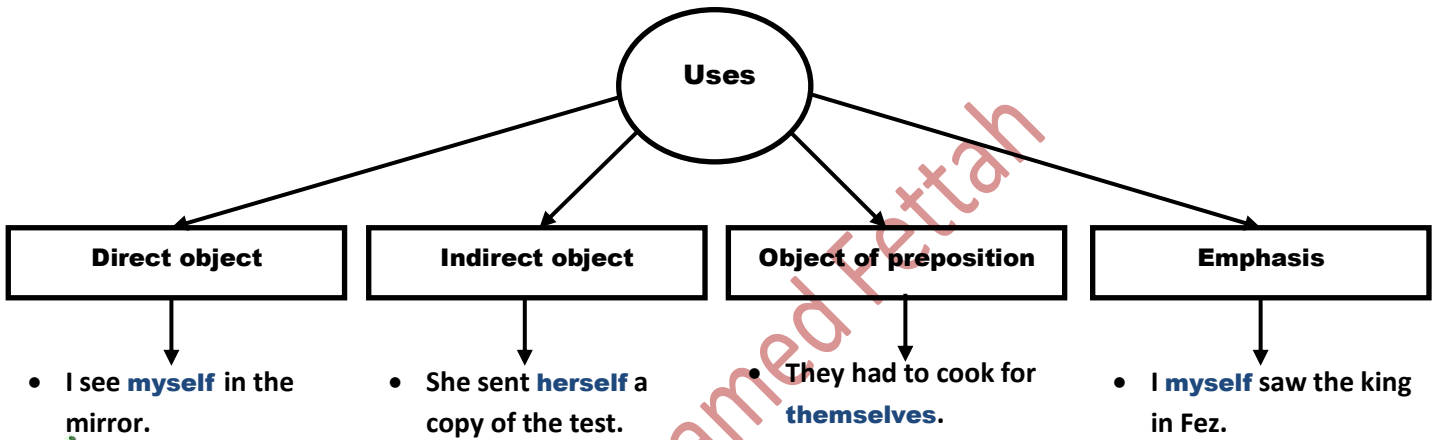
O. Put these words in the right place.

Television – washing machine – microwave oven – printer – CD – mobile phone – camera – car – plane – helicopter – van – minivan – microphone – computer - calculator – bicycle – motorcycle – robot – USB device - ship










Reflexive pronouns

Personal pronouns		Reflexive pronouns	
singular	I	Myself	When I look in my mirror, I see myself .
	You	Yourself	You see yourself when you look in your mirror
	He	Himself	Hamid was sitting by himself .
	She	Herself	She bought a present for herself
	It	Itself	The machine will turn off by itself .
plural	We	Ourselves	We painted our house by ourselves .
	You	Yourselves	You should push yourselves to work harder.
	They	Themselves	They injured themselves during the rugby match



Exercises.

A. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the correct reflexive

					
Look! I draw a picture of	We are cold so we warm	The monkey is looking at	Watch out! You will hurt	Taha fell down and hurt	Salma teaches .....how to ride a bike.
					
He lift the box by	Fouad thinks of the exercise	Mery..... feeds the baby.	The king inaugurates the project.	She takes care of	Students study at school for

D. Fill each gap with the correct reflexive pronoun.

1. Laila is making a new dress.
2. Did you enjoy at the party?
3. I like to look at in the mirror when I try new clothes.
4. The cat locked in the closet.
5. Kamal was drying with a towel.
6. Can you all see in the picture.
7. Don't bother I'll help to the door.
8. Be careful when holding the knife or you'll hurt
9. We were enjoying in the trip to the mountains.
10. People should always behave especially when in public places.
11. Fayza always asks why English is so active.
12. I consider to be an intelligent person.
13. The computer will reboot after the program installation.
14. Jalal and Badr drive to work every day. They don't take the bus.
15. Mounia cleans her room by She never asks for help.
16. We are going to repair our house by
17. You and your co-worker must finish on this project
18. It is exciting for one to see on television.
19. I can't believe it! The Prime Minister answered the phone.
20. We enjoyed at the seaside.
21. I will finish these questions by
22. Samir saw a reflection of in the mirror.
23. Rita thought about killing, but she realized it was wrong.
24. I will fax the report.
25. The man on the news accidentally shot in the foot.
26. He drove to the airport yesterday.
27. She lives in that big, old house by

B. Complete the sentences with by and a reflexive pronoun.

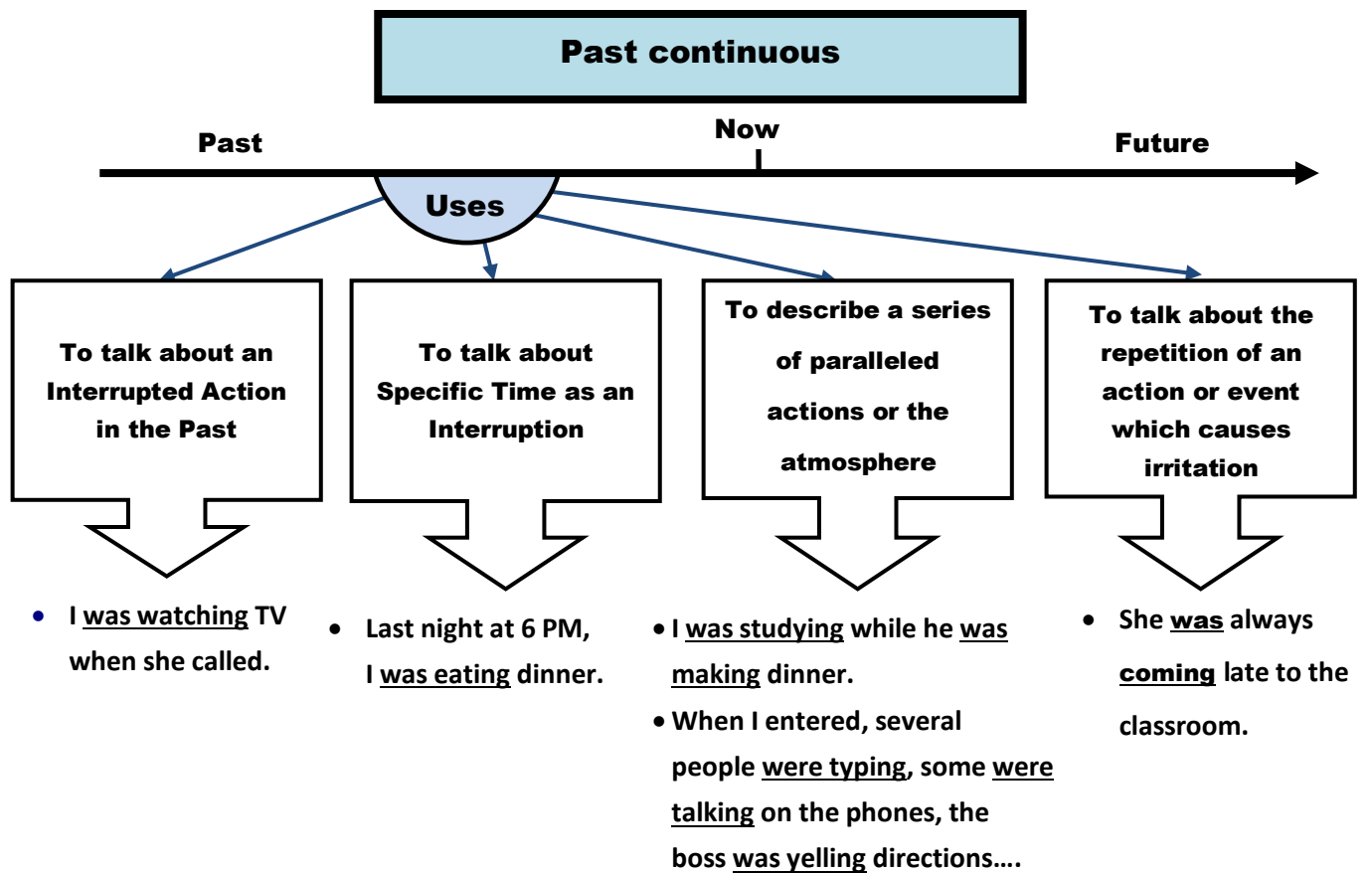
(Remember that by with a reflexive pronoun shows that someone did something without anyone's help.)

1. Lamiae learned how to ride a bike
2. Samia carried all the books
3. My parents let me go on a trip
4. Jihan! You have to clean all this mess
5. My little sister can't dress up She needs help.
6. Jamal and Jawad fixed their bike
7. She prepared everything for the party all

C. Complete these sentences using reflexive pronouns:

teach	cut	lock	take care of
burn	talk to	blame	kick

1. Chakibwhile he was shaving this morning.
2. Be careful! That pan is very hot. Don't
3. They couldn't get back into the house. They hadout.
4. It isn't her fault. She really shouldn't.....
5. What a stupid fool I am! I could
6. I'm trying toSpanish but I'm not making much progress.
7. He spends most of his time alone, so it's not surprising that he.....
8. Don't worry about us. We can.....



		Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Singular	I <u>was</u> <u>playing</u> football	I <u>was not</u> <u>playing</u> football	<u>Was</u> I <u>playing</u> football ?	
	You <u>were</u> <u>listening</u> to music.	You <u>were not</u> <u>listening</u> to music.	<u>Were</u> you <u>listening</u> to music?	
	She <u>was</u> <u>reading</u> a book.	She <u>was not</u> <u>reading</u> a book.	<u>Was</u> she <u>reading</u> a book?	
	He <u>was</u> <u>watching</u> TV.	He <u>was not</u> <u>watching</u> TV.	<u>Was</u> he <u>watching</u> TV ?	
	It <u>was</u> <u>moving</u> quickly.	It <u>was not</u> <u>moving</u> quickly.	<u>Was</u> it <u>moving</u> quickly?	
Plural	We <u>were</u> <u>having</u> dinner.	We <u>were not</u> <u>having</u> dinner.	<u>Were</u> we <u>having</u> dinner ?	
	You <u>were</u> <u>doing</u> homework.	You <u>were not</u> <u>doing</u> homework.	<u>Were</u> you <u>doing</u> homework ?	
	They <u>were</u> <u>crossing</u> the road.	They <u>were not</u> <u>crossing</u> the road.	<u>Were</u> they <u>crossing</u> the road?	

✚ Exercise .1.

☛ Put the verbs in the past progressive.

1. When I phoned Jalal, he(**play**) football.
2. Yesterday at eight I(**prepare**) dinner with my mother.
3. They(**sit**) in the garden when the sky started to rain.
4. I(**play**) the guitar when my father came home.
5. We(**not / sleep**) all day.
6. While Aya..... (**work**) in her room, I(**swim**) in the pool.
7. I tried to tell them the reality but they(**not / listen**).
8. What(**you / do**) yesterday?
9. I(**listen**) to the radio while my sister(**watch**) TV.
10. When I arrived, The kids(**play**) cards.
11. We(**study**) English yesterday at 7 p.m.

✚ Exercise .2.

➤ Describe the following pictures as suggested..



20. Surf.
She is surfing the net.



19. Play.
.....
.....



18. Tease.
.....
.....



17. Blame.
.....
.....



23. Fight.
.....
.....



22. Think.
.....
.....



21. Feed.
.....
.....



24. Eat.
.....
.....



26. Plant.
.....
.....



25. Cycle.
.....
.....



28. Dance.
.....
.....



27. Drive.
.....
.....



31. Interview.
.....
.....



30. Shake hands.
.....
.....



29. Warn.
.....
.....



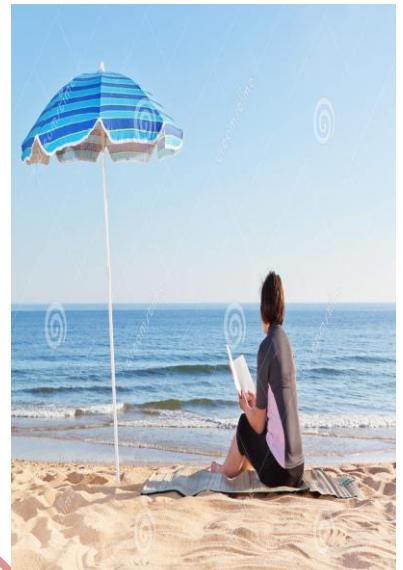
32. Sew.
.....
.....

Exercise .3.

A. Look at the picture and write sentences in the past continuous.

- | |
|------------------------|
| 1. (Have dinner) |
| 2. (Read a book.) |
| 3. (Watch TV) |
| 4. (Sit on the chair.) |
| 5. (Sit alone.) |
| 6. (Drink coffee.) |
| 7. (Wear a hat.) |
| 8. (Read at home.) |

1. She wasn't having dinner.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.



B. Write the following sentences in the present continuous.

1. (I / sleep / at 3 p.m.).....
2. (it / snow).....
3. (study / you / last night).....
4. (He / tennis / play).....
5. (My mother / lunch / cook).....
6. (I / coffee / not drink / when she came).....
7. (bark / The dogs / outside).....
8. (the sun / shine).....
9. (I / not wear / shoes).....
10. (Zineb / read / newspapers).....

C. Re-write the following sentences in the past continuous.

1. Yesterday / Hicham and Farid play football / At 5 p.m.
2. I got home/ the children do their homework/when
3. Last night / they sing / she dance / while

Affirmative	Negative	Question
1).....
2).....
3).....

✚ Exercise .4.

A. Write questions from these words below and using **was** or **were** :

1. (Work / Fayza / today / ?)

☛ Was Fayza working today?

2. (what / doing / the children / ?)

3. (you / listen / to me / ?)

4. (where / go / your friends / ?)

5. (your parents / television / watch / ?)

6. (what / cook / Awisha / for dinner / ?)

7. (why / you / look / at me / ?)

8. (go / the bus / where / ?)

B. Put the verb between brackets in the simple past or past continuous.

1. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, I(have) breakfast.
2. Mohsine(phone) while we were watching a football match.
3. He(want) to tell me that he would better go to the cinema.
4. When we were all watching television, he(do) his homework.
5. I(explain) the exercise to him when Liverpool scored a splendid goal.
6. I(not see) the accident because I was at home.
7. 'What(you / do) when they scored ? ' My father asked.
8. Why(you / not / watch) TV?
9. What(you / do) when I(call) yesterday?
10. We(play) basketball when Samir(hurt) his leg.
11. He(live) in Zagora when the resistant(start).
12. She(be) very disturbing. She(always leave) her things everywhere.
13. I(have) dinner when I suddenly(hear) a loud bang.
14. When I..... (work) in the garden, Khalid(pass) by to see me.
15. She(go) to school, (take) out her textbook and(begin) to learn.
16. When it(start) to rain, our dog(want) to come inside.
17. When Aya(do) a language course in Fez, she(visit) Najjarin museum.
18. When I(be) on my way home, I(see) an accident.
19. I(not / understand) what they(talk) about.
20. I(call) you last night after dinner, but you(be, not) there.
Where(you / be) ?

Singular and Plural form

us --> i

SINGULAR	PLURAL
focus	foci / focuses
fungus	fungi / funguses
nucleus	nuclei
radius	radii
stimulus	stimuli

is --> es

SINGULAR	PLURAL
axis	axes
analysis	analyses
basis	bases
crisis	crises
diagnosis	diagnoses
hypothesis	hypotheses
oasis	oases
paralysis	paralyses
parenthesis	parentheses
synopsis	synopses
thesis	theses

um / on --> a

SINGULAR	PLURAL
bacterium	bacteria
corpus	corpora
criterion	criteria
curriculum	curricula
datum	data
medium	media
phenomenon	phenomena

ix --> ices

SINGULAR	PLURAL
appendix	appendices
index	indices/indexes
matrix	matrices/matrixes

f / fe --> ves

SINGULAR	PLURAL
wife	wives
thief	thieves
scarf	scarves

Y --> ies / s

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
-y		
consonant-Y	story	stories
	spy	spies
vowel-Y	day	days
	toy	toys

S / sh / ch / ss --> +es

SINGULAR	PLURAL
class	classes
wish	wishes
watch	watches
bus	buses

Change the form

SINGULAR	PLURAL
woman	women
child	children
man	men
louse	lice
mouse	mice

NO change

homework	advice	music	shears
deer	species	water	work
Fish (food)	lettuce	headquarters	furniture
means	cattle	statistics	rain
offspring	traffic	news	air
series	snow	clothes	equipment
sheep	money	wind	jewelry

✚ Exercises .1.

➤ Make the plural form.




3. One hat Two.....



2. One witch Two.....



1. One fly Two.....



4. One tomato Two.....



5. One brush Two.....



6. One bird Two.....



7. One glass Two.....



8. One spy Two.....



9. One rabbit Two.....



10. One fox Two.....




11. One ostrich Two.....



12. One toy Two.....



14. One potato Two.....




13. One strawberry Two.....



15. One bag Two.....



16. One peach Two.....



17. One dish Two.....



18. One tree Two.....



21. One boy Two.....



20. One girl Two.....



19. One child Two.....



23. One foot Two.....



24. One tooth Two.....



22. One goose Two.....



25. One mouse Two.....



27. One fish Two.....



26. One sheep Two.....

✚ Exercises .2.

A. Complete the list by using these nouns and pictures.



7. Three bananas.

- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

B. Fill in the blanks as suggested.

The noun	Singular	Plural	Invariable	The required counterpart
picture	✓	pictures	—	Add (s)
doors				
wolves				
donkey				
church				
juries				
blackboards				
video				
butterfly				
lettuce				
bonus				
students				
music				

✚ Exercises .3.

➤ Put a circle on the right answer.

1. The **glass / glasses** is full.
2. His **tooth / teeth** are yellow.
3. My **brother / brothers** is short.
4. He is a **child / children**.
5. Four **woman / women** are in the shop.
6. I have one **apple / apples**.
7. I see two **box / boxes**.
8. I have three **dictionary / dictionaries** at home.
9. She is my **friend / friends** at school.
10. Where are my **key / keys**?
11. Morocco has beautiful **city / cities**.
12. Don't ask a lot of **question / questions**.

✚ Exercises .4.

➤ Complete the sentences. Use the plural form of the words in the lists.

Cowboy dictionary party country baby boy city key tray lady

1. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have one daughter and two sons. They have one girl and two boys.
2. The students in my class come from many
3. Women give birth to
4. My money and my..... are in my pocket.
5. I know the names of manyin the United States and Canada.
6. I like to go tobecause I like to meet and talk to people.
7. People carry their food onat a cafeteria.
8. We always use ourwhen we write compositions
9. Good evening,and gentlemen.
10.ride horses.

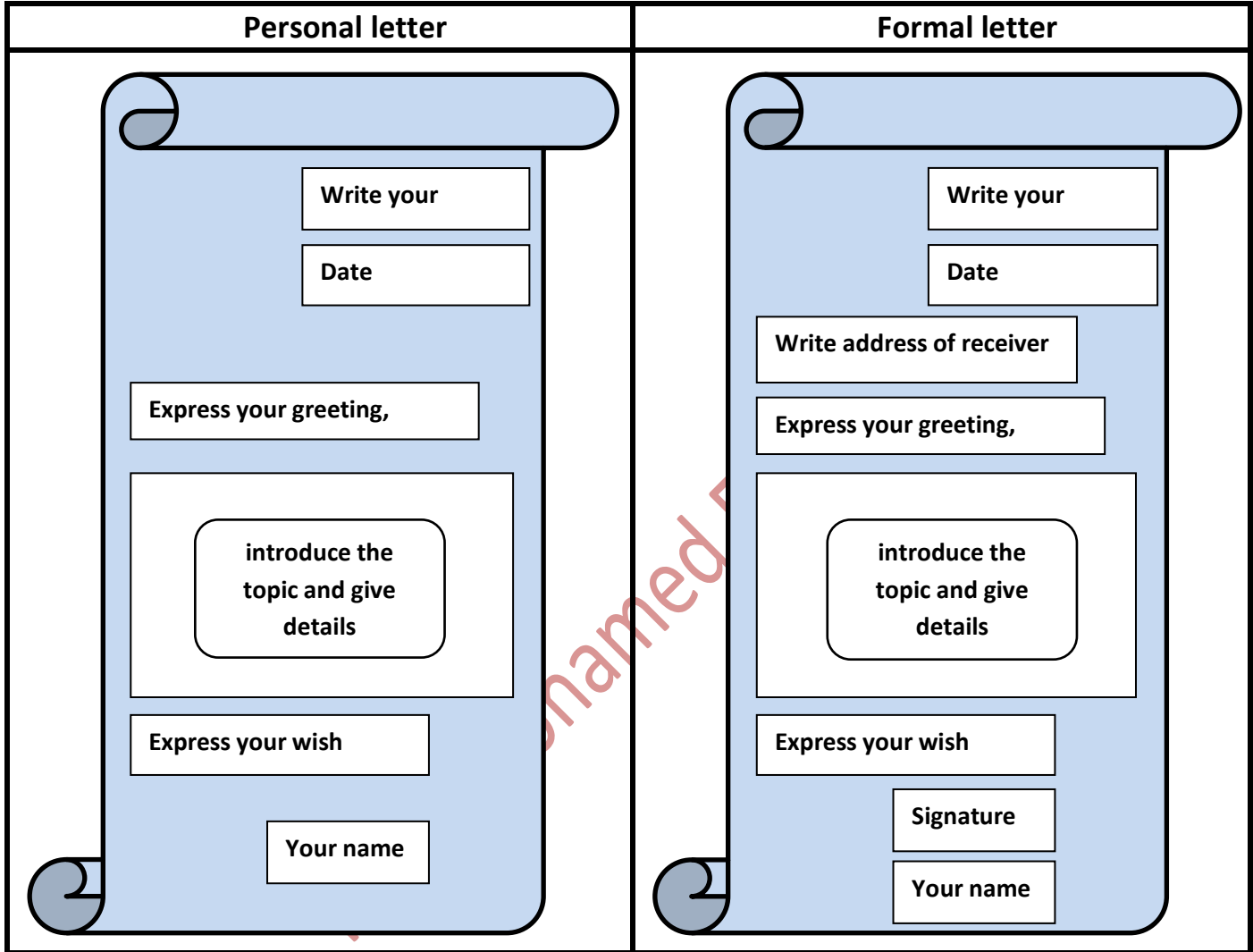
✚ Exercises .5.

Bush dish glass class match potato sandwich sex tax tomato zoo

1. Bob drinks eight of water every day.
2. There are two: male and female.
3. Please put theand the silverware on the table.
4. All citizens pay money to the government every year. They pay their
5. I can see trees andoutside the window.
6. I want to light the candles. I need some.....
7. When I make a salad, I use lettuce and
8. Sometimes Sue has a hamburger and French-fried..... for dinner.
9. Some animals live all of their lives in
10. Mehmet is a student. He likes his
11. We often eatfor lunch.

Writing: Letter

✓ The form of a letter:



- street address (house/building number + street name)
- city/town/locality+ postal code.
- country name.

Month day, year.

- Title / post office / Company
- Street address
- city/town/locality+ postal code.
- country name.

- Dear ...
 - ✓ Soulaymane, Houda...
 - ✓ sir or madam...president or director.....
 - Mr - for a male
 - Mrs - for a married female
 - Miss - for an unmarried female
 - Ms - for a female whose status is unknown or would prefer to remain anonymous

I am writing this letter in order to

- Apply for a job....
- Complain about....
- Apologize for
- Invite you to.....
- Ask for
- Ask about

I am looking forward to hearing from you.

All the best.
 Yours sincerely.
 Yours faithfully.
 My best wishes.
 So long.

Signature

Name of writer

A. Write a letter to a given company in your city to apply for a job.

.....
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B. Write a letter to your friend asking for his advice about your problem.

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Unit 9
Environment and Ecology

Prosperity has created a huge waste disposal problem. To make our life easier, we buy. We buy books and magazines to read about the world. We buy food to satisfy our appetite. But, buy doing so; we create a huge problem of waste. Where does all this garbage go?



People all over the world have acquired harmful buying habits. For instance to save labour they buy domestic gadgets: refrigerators, microwaves, vacuum cleaners, washing machines and others, and to save time, **they** eat both instant and fast food. The popularity of disposable products is increasing, sooner or later, most things that we bring into our homes end up as garbage. The result is an extraordinary amount of waste.

In general, developed countries produce more waste than developing ones, according to various surveys, the amount of waste in a particular country is mostly influenced by **its** standard of living. In other words, the more we buy, the more we throw away; the surveys also revealed that in developing countries, the waste level in large cities is significantly higher than in rural areas.

The increase in rubbish harms the environment in many ways. Forests are cut down to make throwaway cardboard and furniture **which** end up spoiling the countryside and rivers. Burning plastic gives off toxic gases which spoil the air.

Clearly, we must soon change our buying habits and way of thinking. If we don't, the expanding problems of waste disposal and environment degradation will do it for us and by then it may be too late.

Comprehension

A. Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1. Why do we buy books?
.....
.....
- 2. How do developed countries cope with waste?
.....
.....
- 3. How do we create waste?
.....
.....
- 4. Does the increase of trash harm the environment?
.....
.....
- 5. How do we save time?
.....
.....
- 6. What does the author suggest we should do?
.....
.....

B. What do the underlined words in the text refer to?

They: Its: Which:

P. Match the following synonyms

1	Boredom	7	Taboo
2	Selfishness	8	Farmer
3	Drought	9	Timid
4	Missing	10	Contribution
5	Suitable	11	Chastity
6	Prescription	12	Corruption

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

a	Lost	g	Famine
b	Shy	h	Purity
c	Diagnose	i	Participation
d	Dishonesty	j	Monotony
e	Peasant	k	Prohibition
f	Egoism	l	Pertinent

Q. Match the following antonyms

1	Useful	7	Revenge
2	Hopeless	8	Appropriate
3	Failure	9	Understanding
4	Vulnerable	10	Peace
5	Justice	11	Disgusting
6	Love	12	Resistance

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

a	Success	g	Hatred
b	Injustice	h	Misunderstanding
c	Cheerful	i	Tolerance
d	Useless	j	Secured
e	Submission	k	Inappropriate
f	War	l	Hopeful

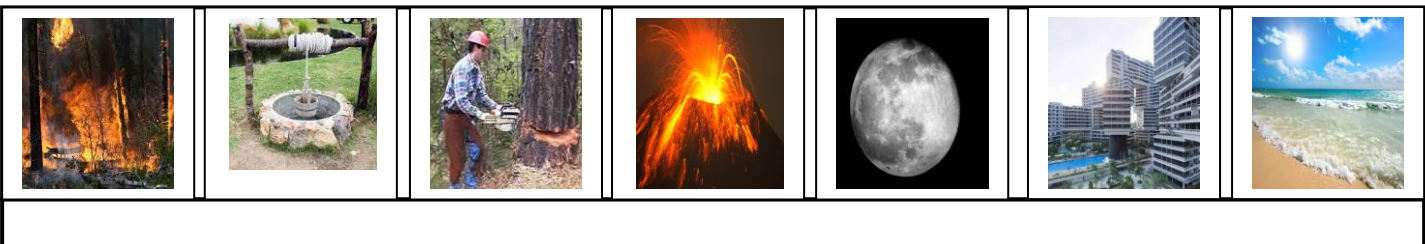
R. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

Checkup – company – insurance – recommend – team – weather - recycle

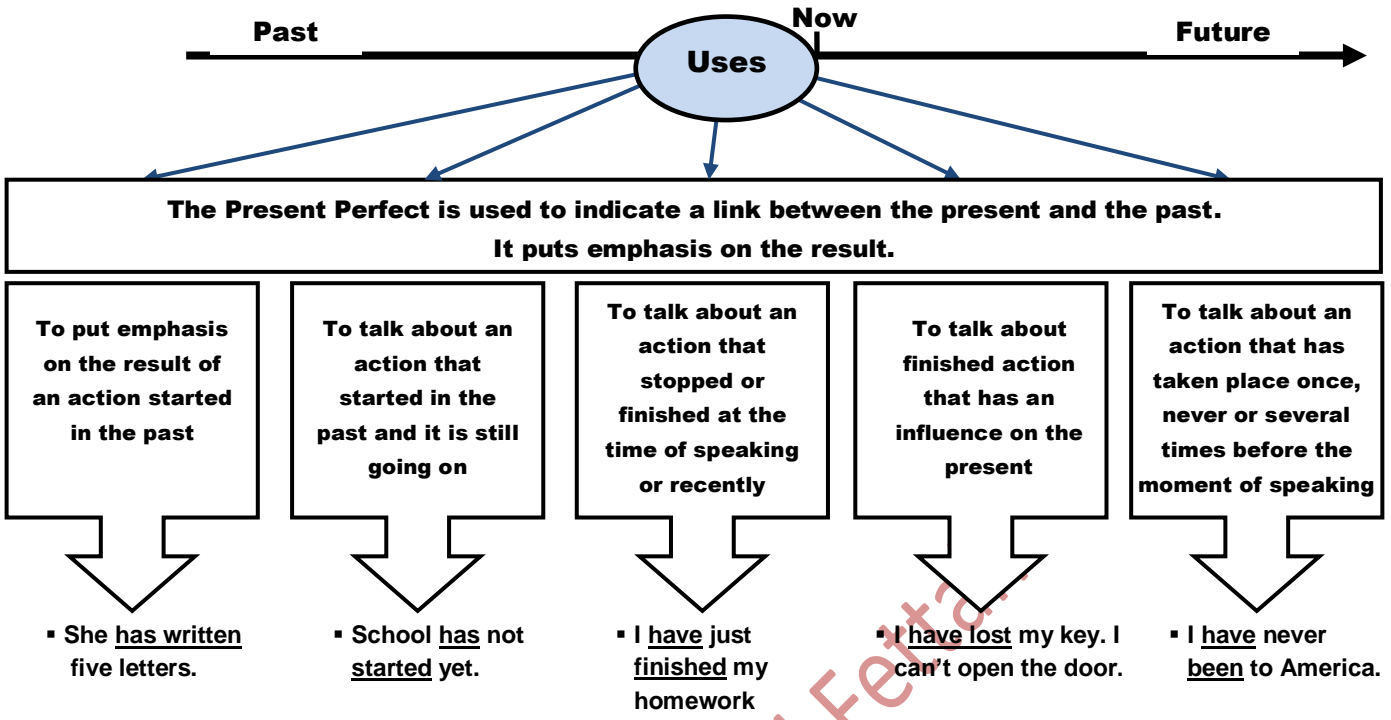
1. There are still many people in need of health
2. We shouldgarbage to stop pollution.
3. Nike is an international
4. I need a to know my illness.
5. Rajae is an international football
6. We will go to Rabat if theis good.

S. Put these words in the right place.

Pollution – sewage – waterfall – river – sea – cutting trees – plantation – drought – forest – well – recycling – wastes – burning forests – earth – moon – buildings – flood – earthquake – volcano – sun – plough



Present Perfect



✚ Exercise .1.

A. Put the verbs between brackets in the present perfect.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. We.....(to wait) for you. | 7. They .....(to run) a race. |
| 2. They .....(to plan) a trip. | 8. I .....(to set a table) |
| 3. She .....(to speak) to everyone. | 9. She.....(to demand) a pizza. |
| 4. He .....(to explain) the problem. | 10. He .....(not read) a book. |
| 5. You .....(to apply) for the job. | 11. You .....(not write) a letter. |
| 6. It .....(to clean) the room. | 12. You .....(not buy) presents |

B. Re-write the following sentences in the present perfect.

1. (I / study / English)
2. (She / eat / couscous)
3. (go / my classmates / to Dakhla)
4. (We / this short story / read)
5. (have / breakfast with my parents / I)
6. (We / not / go / to Meknes)
7. (Kamal / not / meet / his friend)
8. (not / leave / Aya / her phone in a taxi)
9. (make / my sister / not / lunch)
10. (They / go / to Ifran / ?).....
11. (Loubna / be / late for a meeting / ?).....
12. (go / you / to Midelt / ?).....
13. (They / take / ? / the exam)
14. (How long / live in London / ? / she).....
15. (How much coffee / ? / you / drink today).....

C. Fill in the blanks as suggested.

	Simple past	Present perfect simple	Present perfect continuous
I / speak	I spoke	I have spoken	I have been speaking
You / write
He / do
She / swim
It / live
We / talk
You / sell
They / change
Kamal / study
Children / play
Souad / chat
The cat / eat

D. Give the right answer in the present perfect as suggested.

1. She is in hospital, isn't she ?	Yes, she has been in hospital since Tuesday.
2. Do you see Amine very often?	No, I haven't seen him for long.
3. Is Mina married?	Yes, She .....married for ten years.
4. Are you waiting for me ?	Yes, I .....for the last half hour.
5. You know Laila, don't you?	Yes, we .....each other for a long time.
6. D you still play handball?	No, I .....handball for years.
7. Is Jalal watching TV?	Yes, he .....TV all evening.
8. Do you watch TV a lot?	No, I .....TV for ages.
9. Have you got a headache?	Yes, I .....a headache all morning.
10. He is never ill, is he?	No, he .....ill since I have known him.
11. Are you feeling tired?	Yes, I .....ill all day.
12. She lives in Taza, doesn't she?	Yes, she .....in London for the last few years.
13. Do you go shopping a lot?	No, I .....to the cinema for ages.
14. Did you visit New York?	No, I there.
15. Have you finished your work?	No, I .....yet.
16. It is raining, isn't it?	Yes, it .....since lunchtime.
17. Do you often have breakfast in the cafe?	No, I .....breakfast in the café for months.
18. Did you eat something?	No, I .....anything today.
19. Did you finish your homework?	No, I .....yet.

✚ Exercise .2.

A. Are the underlined parts of these sentences true or false? Correct the mistakes.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. It <u>has stopped</u> raining for a while, but now it is raining again. | False: stopped..... |
| 2. The town is very different now. It <u>has changed</u> a lot. | True..... |
| 3. Do you know about Faysal? He <u>has given up</u> his job. | ..... |
| 4. My mother <u>has grown up</u> in Fez. | ..... |
| 5. Ow! I <u>have cut</u> my finger. It is bleeding. | ..... |
| 6. Taking drugs <u>has become</u> a big problem everywhere. | ..... |
| 7. The Chinese <u>have invented</u> paper. | ..... |
| 8. Where <u>have you been</u> born? | ..... |
| 9. Mary is not at home; she <u>has gone</u> shopping. | ..... |
| 10. Albert Einstein <u>has been</u> the scientist who <u>has developed</u> the theory of relativity | ..... |

B. Put the verbs between brackets in the present perfect using: just – already - yet

- After lunch you go to see a friend at her house. She says “would you like something to eat?”
You say: No thanks.....(have/lunch)
- Jamal goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says “can I speak to Jamal?”
You say: I’m afraid.....(go out)
- You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thought that you have finished and starts to take your plate away.
You say: wait a minute! (not/finish)
- You are going to a restaurant this evening. You phone to reserve a table. Later your friend says: “shall I phone to reserve a table?”
You say: No, (do) this.
- You know that a friend of you is looking for a job. And now you know that there is a job opportunity somewhere.
Ask her if she found a job:.....(find).

C. Complete these sentences with the verb given. Choose the present perfect or past simple.

- According to yesterday's newspapers, an astronomer in Australia..... (discover) a planet in a galaxy close to our own.
- To help today's customers make a choice, a company in New York(develop) a video screen to display advertisements and price information.
- Since the eruption , all the villages on the slopes of the volcano(be) evacuated.
- A: Did you like the movie "Star Wars?"
B: I don't know. I(see, never) that movie.
- Sihame(arrive) in Agadir a week ago.
- He is a fantastic writer. He(write) very creative short stories in the last years.
- I(have, not) this much fun since I(be) a kid.
- I(tell) him to stay on the path while he was hiking, but he..... (wander) off into the forest and(be) bitten by a snake.
- Listen Donya, I don't care if you..... (miss) the bus this morning. You (always be) late to work too many times. You are fired!
- Sanae is from Oujda, which is hundreds of miles from the coast, so he (see, never) the ocean.

11. The children..... (drink) all the orange juice! We'll need to get some more.
12. Junko(never eat) bacon in her life! She's a true vegetarian.
13. I (wear) these boots to go hiking yesterday.
14. We (own) this TV set since 1968, and it still works!
15. He (cry) when his girlfriend left him, but he's OK now.
16. Last week I(be) very busy and I(have not) the time to do the household.
17. I(work) three hours overtime yesterday and(come) home very late.
18. From Tuesday to Thursday I (be) on a business trip.
19. On Friday I (go) to a friend's birthday party and at the weekend I
(visit) my parents.
20. Tomorrow some friends are coming over. I (see / not) them for ages and they
..... (be / never) at my place before.
21. In the last hundred years, traveling(become) much easier and very comfortable. In the
19th century, it(take) two or three months to cross North America by covered wagon. The
trip(be) very rough and often dangerous. Things (change) a
great deal in the last few years. Now you can fly from New York to Los Angeles in a matter of hours.

D. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Progressive).

- a. You (eat / not) up yet.
- b. He(speak / not) on the phone for half an hour.
- c. They..... (work / not) since 5 o'clock. They
(just start) an hour ago.
- d. We(know / not) them for a long time.
- e. She..... (hang / not) up all the pictures yet.
- f. _____ Dialogue: _____

1. A:.....(you / find) a box with old photos there?
B: I(look) for it for ages.
2. A: I(discover / not) it yet, but I(work / not)
for a long time yet. I..... (come / just) in to eat something.
B: I(cook / not) anything yet because I(talk) to
our neighbour.
3. A:..... (you / take) the dog for a walk yet?
B: I(work) all day. I(come / just) home
from work and I(have / not) the time yet to walk the dog.
4. A: How long(the dog / be) home alone?
B: For about 6 hours.
5. A: You(walk / not) the dog for a long time. Don't you want to go?
B: Well, I(laze / not) about all day either, you know. I have a very important meeting
tomorrow and I still(finish / not) my presentation.
6. A: Okay, I will go then.

Conditional sentence



If-then sentence

Type 0	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is used for real situations <u>in every time</u>. It is also used to give instructions. The condition is a common fact or habit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is used for possible situations <u>in the future</u>. The condition is expected to be fulfilled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is used for imaginary situations <u>in the present or the future</u>. The condition is unexpected to be fulfilled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is used for imaginary situations <u>in the past</u>. The condition is impossible to be fulfilled.
If you heat ice, it melts.	If I need you, I will call you.	If I were a bird, I would fly.	If I had known her, I would have talked to her.
If + S + V(s.present) + ... , S + V(s.present) + ...	If + S + V(s.present) + ..., S + V(s.future) + ...	If + S + V(s.past) + ... , S + would + V(infinitive) + ...	If + S + V(past perfect) + ..., S + would + have + V(past participle) + ...

✚ Exercise .1.

➤ Complete the conditional sentences by using Type 1.

1. The table will break if you (sit)on it.
2. If he (eat)all that, he will be ill.
3. If I find your passport, I (telephone) you.
4. The police (arrest) him, if they catch him.
5. If he (read) in bad light, he will ruin his eyes.
6. Someone (steal) your car if you leave it unlocked.
7. What will happen if my parachute (not /open)?
8. If he (wash)my car, I'll give him \$10.
9. If she (need)a radio, she can borrow mine.
10. If he (be)late, we'll go without him.
11. If you (not go) away, I'll call the police.
12. I'll be very angry if he (make) any more mistakes.
13. If you (wash)the dishes, I (cook)dinner tonight
14. If my dad (have) time next week, we (paint) my room.
15. You (learn) a lot about American history if you (visit) the exhibition.
16. If the weather (be / not) too bad tomorrow, we (play) golf.
17. We (get / not)there on time if we (catch / not) the bus.
18. If John (have) the money, he (buy) a Ferrari.
19. If I (find) her address, I (send) her an invitation.
20. If I (see / not)him this afternoon, I (phone)him in the evening.

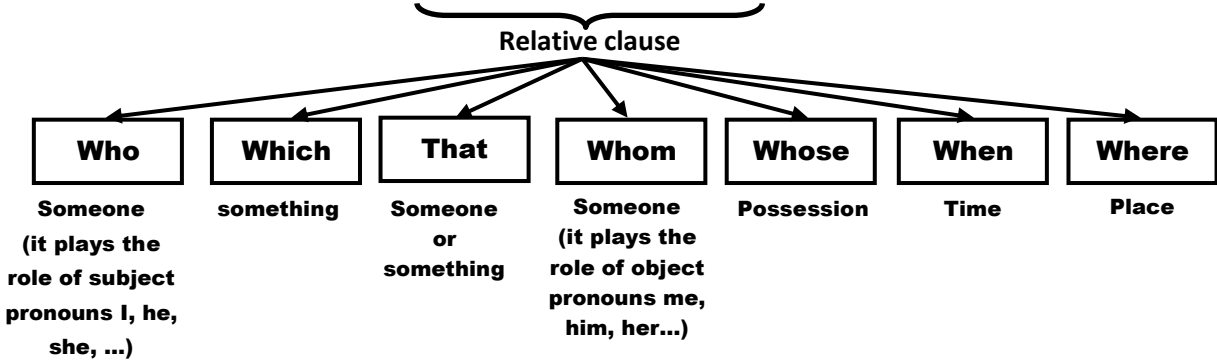
✚ Exercise .2.

➤ Complete the conditional sentences by using Type 0 or Type 1.

1. She (be) absolutely furious if she (hear) about this.
2. If you (put on) the kettle, I (make) some tea.
3. If you (give) my dog a bone, he (bury) it.
4. If it (rain), the grass (get)wet.
5. Plants (die) if they (not / get) enough water.
6. If we (leave)the car here, it (not / be) in anybody's way.
7. If you (mix)red and blue, you (get)purple.
8. He (be) late for the train if he (not / go)now.
9. If you(come) late, they (not / let)you in.
10. If my husband (have)a cold, I usually (catch) it.
11. If he (go) on telling lies, nobody (believe) a word he says.
12. If you (heat) ice, it (melt)
13. If you freeze water, it becomes a solid.
14. If public transport (be)efficient, people (stop)using their cars.

Relative Clause

The woman who lives next door is a doctor



A. Explain what these words mean. Then, choose the right meaning from the list and write a sentence with who.

- | | |
|---|--|
| - he/she steals from a store | - he/she doesn't eat meat |
| - he/she designs Buildings | - he/she breaks into a house and steals things |
| - he/she fills prescriptions for medicine | - he/she buys something from a store |

- 1) (an architect)an architect is someone who designs buildings.....
- 2) (a burglar)
- 3) (a vegetarian)
- 4) (a customer)
- 5) (a shoplifter)
- 6) (a pharmacist)

B. Complete these sentences with the suitable relative clause.

1. The manrobbed the bank had two pistols.
2. This is the bank I was robbed yesterday.
3. A boy,sister is in my class, was in the bank at that time.
4. He wore a maskmade him look like Mickey Mouse.
5. This is the schoolI study English: its name is "DREAM SCHOOL".
6. He came with a friendwaited outside in the car.
7. The woman..... gave him the money was young.
8. The bag..... contained the money was yellow.
9. This is the hotelwe stayed last holiday.
- 10.The peoplewere in the bank were very frightened.
- 11.A manmobile was ringing did not know what to do.
- 12.A womandaughter was crying tried to calm her.
- 13.The carthe bank robbers escaped in was orange.
- 14.The robbermask was obviously too big didn't drive.
- 15.The man..... drove the car was nervous.
- 16.He didn't wait at the traffic lights..... were red.
- 17.That is the man.....helped me when I fell down in the street.
- 18.Is that your car? No, mine is the one..... is parked just opposite the bank.
- 19.That is the woman.....complained about the room service.
- 20.This is the park.....we first met. Do you remember?
- 21.So, James is the man.....son came on the school trip with us? I din't know.
- 22.If you have any question, ask the girl..... is standing at the desk. She'll help you.
- 23.They had to put away the dog..... bit the boy. It was too dangerous.
- 24.I'm looking for a person.....surname begins with a "k".
- 25.Do you still go to that pub..... we used to go as students?
- 26.The heating is not working. Do you know anyone..... can fix it?
- 27.Did I tell you about the womanlives next door?
- 28.This is the bankmy money is in.
- 29.That's the boyfather knows my father.
- 30.The manis standing there in my teacher.

33. Love,is a wonderful feeling, comes to everyone at some time in his life.
34. The kinglife has been devoted to his country, deserves his popularity. The restaurantwe ate last night was quite expensive.
35. Whisky,is very expensive, is the national drink of Scotland.
36. This is the roomI first met my wife in.
37. The manname I always forget is coming to tea.
38. The place,I was spending my Summer holiday, was very cold.
39. We will stay at a hotelis not far from the beach.
40. Salim Khalil,left his country earlier, is a famous biologist today.
41. The book,I was reading yesterday, was a detective story.
42. The manyou spoke to in the street is my English teacher.
43. This is the ladypurse has been stolen.
44. The peopleyou were living with in London are coming to see you.
45. The pictureyou were talking about has been sold.
46. Peoplelive in glass houses should not throw stones.
47. Buy it back from the manyou sold it to.
48. What is the name of that manwife has run away and left him?
49. Where is there a shopsells picture-postcards?
50. Where is the mansold me these sun-glasses?
51. I don't like the househe lives in.
52. The girl,I am hiding from, is coming.
53. The peopleare looking at that house are my parents.
54. The house,they are looking at, is mine.
55. The girlyou see at the door is my sister.

C. Link between the following sentences by using relative clauses:

1. I met a man. He had just lost his job.

2. You need something. I will give you that.

3. We got into a train. It was crowded.

4. Taha is my friend. His brother is in my class.

5. The officer has informed the police. The officer is living in our neighborhood.

6. The man betrayed me. I trusted him.

7. The boy was very happy. He won a prize.

8. Give me the book. The book is on the table.

9. We praised Simo. His performance was remarkable.

10. The boys came late. They were punished.

11. You bought a book. Show me the book.

12. They caught the man. He was a thief.

13. Charges leveled against him. Bribery is one of them.

14. The girl was injured in the hospital. She is now in hospital.

15. A building was destroyed in the fire. I has now been rebuilt.

16. Some people were arrested. They have now been released.

17. The bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.

18. A waitress served us. She was impolite and impatient.

Expressing agreement and disagreement

Agreement

- I + absolutely
entirely
quite
totally + agree with you.
- That's exactly my own opinion.
- That's exactly what I think.

Disagreement

- I'm afraid + I disagree
I don't agree + with you, because.....
- I'm sorry. I don't think so, because.....
- I'm sorry. I'm not sure about that, because.....
- That's not always true, because.....
- That's not always the case, because.....

Partially agreeing

- I see your point, but I think that.....
- I see what you mean, but I think that.....
- That's one way of looking at it, but I think that.....
- I agree with you, but I think that.....

Examples:

- Karim: "the rich must help the poor"
(Agreement): I absolutely agree with this idea.
- Fouad: "Time management is not very important to succeed in my life"
(Disagreement): I am afraid, I disagree with you, because time management is beneficial to organize your work.
- Saida: "The internet is necessary for students to succeed in their studying."
(Partially agreeing): I see your point, but I think that addiction to internet by students is so harmful.

✚ Exercise .1.

- **State your agreement or disagreement in the following statements. Justify your answer**

1. Smoking is good for health.

.....
.....

2. English is an international language.

.....
.....

3. Water is not important for life.

.....
.....

4. Playing sport is necessary to live longer.

.....
.....

5. Couscous is an American meal.

.....
.....

6. There isn't any true friendship these days.

.....
.....

✚ Exercise .2.

☛ Your friend says: “English is the language of science”

Express your agreement and explain why
.....
.....

☛ Your friend says: “violence by parents against their children is good”

Express your disagreement and justify
.....
.....

✚ Exercise .3.

☛ Express your agreement or disagreement in the following statements. Then justify.

1. Breakfast is the most important meal of the day.

.....

.....

.....

2. High school students should wear uniforms.

.....

.....

.....

3. Swimming in the sea is better than swimming in a public swimming pool.

.....

.....

.....

4. Females are better students than males.

.....

.....

.....

5. The government should free students who live in the campus from school fees and taxes.

.....

.....

.....

Expressing apology

Expressing apology

- Sorry.
- I am sorry.
- I am +

so
really
very
terribly
deeply
extremely

 + sorry.
- I am sorry about +(noun).....
- I am sorry for +(V-ing).....
- My apologies for.....(V-ing).....
- I apologize for(V-ing).....

Accepting apology

- That's OK.
- All right.
- No problem.
- Don't worry about it.
- It is all good.
- Never mind.
- It doesn't matter.
- That's quite all right.
- No harm done.
- No need to apologize.

✚ Exercise .1.

➤ Fill in the blanks with the right words to make correct expressions of apology.

1. Would you like to go for a ride ?
I'd love to, but II can't.
2. I am sorry being late.
3. I am sorry the mess; I will clear it up.
4. I, I forgot to bring you the books.
NeverIt doesn't
5. I mustfor breaking that beautiful vase. I beg your pardon.
Don'tThat's

✚ Exercise .2.

➤ Complete the following dialogue with the appropriate expressions of apology.

- Imran: Hi Diyaе.
- Diyaе: Hi. What's this! I am waiting for you more than an hour.
- Imran: I
- Diyaе: You have to justify this first.
- Imran: Ok. In brief, I went to hospital with my sister to make a check up. She is so sick.
- Diyaе: Oh! I.....
I thought you forgot the meeting.
- Imran:

✚ Exercise .3.

- You forgot your friend's birthday party and she is very sad. Express your apologies.
☛ I am.....
- You didn't do your homework and your teacher is angry about that. Apologize to your teacher.
☛ I apologize.....
- You have a meeting with your friend but you can't come. Apologize to him by phone.
☛ My apologies.....
- Your friend asks you for some money but you can't help her. What would you tell her?
☛ I.....
- Your parents did their best to help you succeed at school but you failed.
☛ I am sorry about.....
- You cheated your wife and she knows that you are a liar.
☛ I am sorry for.....

Making and responding to complaint

Making complaints	Responding to complaints	
	Positive response	Negative response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I have a complaint to make... ● I am sorry to say this but... ● I am afraid; I have got a complaint about... ● I am afraid; there is a slight problem with... ● Excuse me but there is a problem about... ● I want to complain about... ● I am angry about... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I am so sorry, but this will never happen again. ● I am so sorry, but this will never occur next time. ● I am sorry, I promise never to do the same mistake. ● I am sorry, I will do my best not to do the same mistake again. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sorry, there is nothing I can do about it. ● I am afraid; there isn't much I can do about it. ● I am sorry, but this is not accepted.

Examples

- ✓ The son of your neighbor is making noise and you can't sleep.
 - I am afraid; I have got a complaint about your child. He is too noisy.
- ✓ Whatever you ask for in the hotel is not available.
 - I am afraid; there is a slight problem with the service in this hotel.
- ✓ Your friend does not respect you.
 - I am angry about the way you treat me.
- ✓ There is too much salt in your food.
 - I am sorry to say this but this food is inedible; it is too salty.

✚ Exercises

➢ **Make a complaint and respond to it in the following situations.**

1. Your friend stepped on your foot for the second time.
 - (Make a complaint)
 -
 - (Respond to it).....
2. Your friend damaged your laptop.
 - (Make a complaint)
 -
 - (Respond to it).....
3. Your friend forgot to bring you the book which he borrowed from you.
 - (Make a complaint)
 -
 - (Respond to it).....
4. Your friend didn't come to visit you in hospital.
 - (Make a complaint)
 -
 - (Respond to it).....

Passive Voice

Tense		Subject	Verb	Object
Simple present	Active	Mohamed	writes	a letter
	Passive	A letter	is written	by Mohammed
Simple past	Active	Mohamed	wrote	a letter
	Passive	A letter	was written	by Mohamed
Simple future	Active	Mohamed	will write	a letter
	Passive	A letter	will be written	by Mohamed
Present continuous	Active	Mohamed	is writing	a letter
	Passive	A letter	is being written	by Mohammed
Past continuous	Active	Mohamed	was writing	a letter
	Passive	A letter	was being written	by Mohamed
Present perfect	Active	Mohamed	Has written	a letter
	Passive	A letter	Has been written	By Mohamed
Past perfect	Active	Mohamed	Had written	a letter
	Passive	A letter	Had been written	By Mohamed
Future perfect	Active	Mohamed	will have written	a letter
	Passive	A letter	will have been written	by Mohamed
Conditional type .2.	Active	Mohamed	would write	a letter
	Passive	A letter	would be written	by Mohamed
Conditional type .3.	Active	Mohamed	would have written	a letter
	Passive	A letter	would have been written	by Mohamed
Modals	Active	Mohamed	can should + write might	a letter
	Passive	A letter	can should + be written might	by Mohamed

❖ **Exception: (Passive sentences with two objects):**

Sentence	Subject	Verb	Object 1	Object 2
Active	Mohamed	wrote	a letter	to me
Passive (suggestion 1)	A letter	was written	to me	by Mohamed
Passive (suggestion 2)	I	was written	a letter	by Mohamed

Summary

Active voice	Passive voice	Changes
Writes / write	Is / are written	... To be (simple present) + V (past participle)...
Wrote	Was / were written	... To be (simple past) + V (past participle)...
Will write	Will be written	... To be (simple future) + V (past participle)...
Is writing	Was / were being written	... To be (present continuous) + V (past participle)...
Was writing	Was / were being written	... To be (past continuous) + V (past participle)...
Has written	Has / have been written	... To be (present perfect) + V (past participle)...
Had written	Had been written	... To be (past perfect) + V (past participle)...
Will have written	Will have been written	... To be (future perfect) + V (past participle)...
Would write	Would be written	... To be (conditional 2) + V (past participle)...
Would have written	Would have been written	... To be (conditional 3) + V (past participle)...
Should write	Should be written	...modal + To be (infinitive) + V (past participle)...
Used to write	Used to be written	...used to + To be (infinitive) + V (past participle)...

Exercise.

➤ **Rewrite these sentences using the passive form:**

1. Sofia was watching a film.
2. They were not eating dinner.
3. They don't speak English in this area.
4. Hassan will buy a new computer.
5. A customer has made a complaint
6. We should support the libraries.
7. The government should prohibit smoking in public places.
8. I ate a piece of chocolate cake.....
9. The librarian read the book to the students.....
10. They pay them on Fridays.....
11. Somebody stole the money.....
12. I washed my car three weeks ago.....
13. They are making the movie in Hollywood.....
14. The teacher asked the student a question.
15. I will introduce you to my boss this week.....
16. They would have fixed it by the end of this weekend.....
17. Jalal was singing the national anthem
18. They have closed the door.....
19. We must write to him soon.
20. My mother has made the bed.....
21. My father has booked a room in a hotel.....
22. She would carry the box.....
23. It is said that she works 16 hours a day.
24. We may play cards.....
25. He couldn't read the sentence.....
26. You should open the window.....
27. He was playing the guitar.....
28. They were not eating dinner.....
29. Somebody paid the men 200 dollars.
30. It is reported that two people were injured.
31. Rachel will have given you some advice by next week.....
32. I sent him a letter.....
33. He hates people keeping him waiting.....
34. Kerry will make you a cup of tea.....
35. Joe had cleaned the tables.....
36. I had not closed the window.....
37. Water covers most of the Earth's surface.....
38. It is expected that the strike will take place soon.
39. Dangerous drivers cause many accidents.....
40. I don't like people telling me what to do.....
41. They make cheese from milk.....
42. The teacher is not going to open the window.....
43. We gave the police the information.....
44. It is believed that she is creative.
45. I remember Susan giving me a toy drum in my birthday.....
46. They offered me the job.....
47. We will give you plenty of time.....
48. It is said that Obama is a good public speaker.

**A Community service project by the English department of ENS
Mekness
The creation of a green space**



On April 16, 2011 teacher trainees of ENS Meknes, including myself, organized a green day in a specific area in the region of Toulal, in Meknes. In fact, this wonderful community service was prepared and organized in a very skilful way. In details, after we had decided to carry out our project in such specific space and during such specific time, we arrived at the practical side of our project. Thus, as a preparatory step in such community service, we divided our group work into different teams. Each team was responsible for a given task and every task had a specific role that contributed to the achievement of such project as a whole.

1. The first team was responsible for getting permission from the local public authorities not only for having their agreement on what would be done in the place but also for involving them in such project. There was a permission taken from the administration of ENS Meknes, permission from the municipality of Toulal, and another one from the Academy of Meknes so as to involve students in such community service.
2. The second team was responsible for collecting all the materials needed for putting our project into practice. While most of the materials were brought from the municipality of Toulal, some materials were brought from INSAM institution. These materials included all that is needed for planting, irrigating and cleaning the green space.
3. The third team was asked to collect the donations given by the stick-holders of such community service. These donations included plants, money, and food and so on.
4. The team number four was to advertise for the green day. The members of this team contacted different types of media ranging from TV, radio to newspapers. They made posters and banners for the green space day. The team also was in charge to film and take pictures on the day of the event.
5. As far as the job for the fifth team is concerned, they had to get the community involved in the activity. They tried to get all different categories of people to take part in the event.
6. The sixth team was to make action plan for the activity. They put on paper the different step and kind of management the place needed as well as the amount of the material and time that was needed for each step.

As a conclusion, through this experience in such community service, I have learnt to what extent learning can be taught via doing. Learning by doing is the key to success in both inside the classroom and the outside world.

Title	
It should be short and precise. It should give the reader a general idea about the content of the report.	
Introduction	It sets the scene for your report by giving the (date, place, participants...) as well
Body	It is the main part of your report. It should include the main ideas. It is usually limited to one paragraph.
Conclusion	In the conclusion you evaluate the success of the events or the reactions of the different components you included.

✎ Write a report about an activity or an event that you participated in.

Title of the report:	
Introduction	<p>✎ Date:</p> <p>✎ Place:</p> <p>✎ Objective:</p>
Body	<p>✎ Principle ideas or activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•••
Conclusion	<p>✎ Your recommendation.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

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Unit 10 Economy

Brain drain, which is the action of having highly skilled and educated people leaving their country to work abroad, has become one of the developing countries concern. Brain drain is also referred to as human capital flight. More and more third world science and technology educated people are heading for more prosperous countries seeking higher wages and better working conditions. This has of course serious consequences on the sending countries.



While many people believe that immigration is a personal choice that must be understood and respected, others look at the phenomenon from a different perspective. What makes those educated people leave their countries should be seriously considered and a distinction between push and pull factors must be made. The push factors include low wages and lack of satisfactory working and living conditions. Social unrest, political conflicts and wars may also be determining causes. The pull factors, however, include intellectual freedom and substantial funds for research.

Brain drain has negative impact on the sending countries economic prospects and competitiveness. It reduces the number of dynamic and creative people who can contribute to the development of their country. Likewise, with more entrepreneurs taking their investments abroad, developing countries are missing an opportunity of wealth creation. This has also negative consequences on tax revenue and employment.

Most of the measures taken so far have not had any success in alleviating the effects of brain drain. A more global view must take into consideration the provision of adequate working and living conditions in the sending countries. An other option should involve encouraging the expatriates to contribute their skill to the development of their countries without necessarily physically relocating.

Comprehension

A. Circle the right answer.

1. Another term for brain drain is:

- Capital flight.
- Human capital flight.

2. To address the problem of brain drain we should understand:

- The causes.
- The effects.

3. Brain drain has terrible consequences on the economic development of:

- Sending countries.
- Receiving countries.

4. To limit the negative impact of brain drain, expatriates should:

- Come back to their home countries for good.
- Try to help their home countries while staying there.

T. Match the following synonyms

1	Environment	7	Criteria
2	Terrible	8	Rare
3	Crucial	9	Competence
4	Dignified	10	Coordination
5	Disturbance	11	Ambitious
6	Incident	12	Purpose

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

a	Sanctified	g	Unimportant
b	Event	h	Motivated
c	Annoyance	i	Horrible
d	Scarce	j	Harmonization
e	Surroundings	k	Aim
f	Capability	l	Features

U. Match the following antonyms

1	Famous	7	Satisfied
2	Irrelevant	8	Harmful
3	Majority	9	Ability
4	Changeable	10	Compulsory
5	Narrow	11	Optimistic
6	Freedom	12	Powerful

Answers

1	.....	7	.....
2	.....	8	.....
3	.....	9	.....
4	.....	10	.....
5	.....	11	.....
6	.....	12	.....

a	Minority	g	Pertinent
b	Stagnation	h	Pessimistic
c	Unimportant	i	Large
d	Slavery	j	Weak
e	Inability	k	Dissatisfied
f	Useful	l	Anonymous


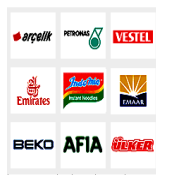















V. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

divided – expand – hamburger – guess – wedding – bread - breakfast

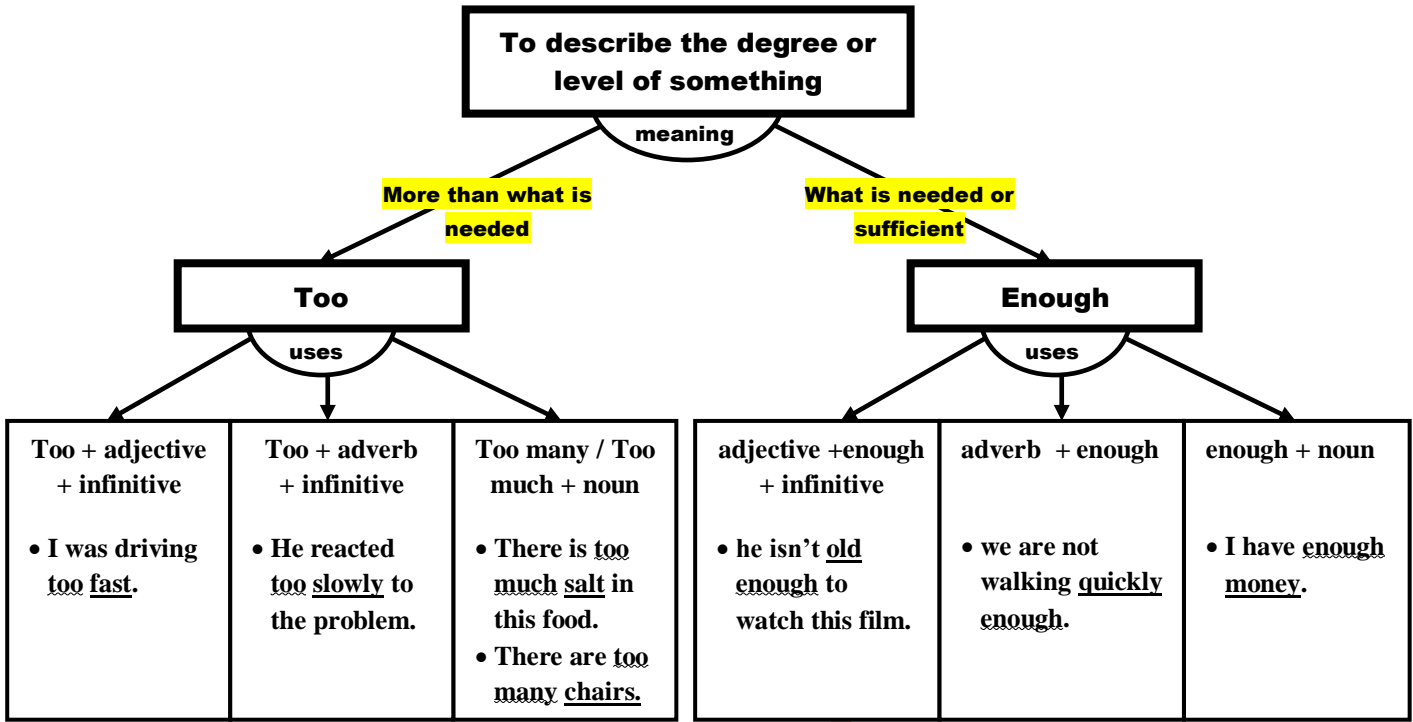
- I prefer to havein the early morning.
- We hope to.....our business this year.
- I invited my friends to myceremony.
-is necessary during meals in Morocco.
- The house wasinto flats.
- Nisrine likes to eat
- Ithat he is 45.

W. Put these words in the right place.

Money – bankruptcy – retailer – company – pottery – supermarket – harvest – handicraft – payment – open air market – wheel – wholesaler – accountant – panel – gas station - brands – advertisement board -

Too and Enough



A. Complete the sentences using: too - enough

1. Samir is strongto carry these heavy bags.
2. I can't go to the park because I'mbusy today.
3. Faysal isn'tbrave to kill a chicken.
4. Basma iscareless to remember about everything.
5. I have gottime to finish this exercise.
6. Didn't you preparemany sandwiches?
7. This soup issalty.
8. Nabil drinksmuch coffee.
9. My meal is warm
10. Bilal has gotmoney to buy a car.
11. She hasmany flowers in the garden.
12. His horse isslow to win the race.
13. My boyfriend is intelligentto pass all the tests.
14. We have donework today. Now we can take a rest.
15. He isyoung to play this computer game.
16. Dawdi is tallto reach that shelf.

B. Complete the sentences with: (too + one of these words)

big - busy - sunny - loud - expensive - low - far

1. Please, turn the radio down. It is too loud
2. Can you turn up the radio, please? It is
3. I don't want to walk home. It is
4. Don't buy anything in that shop. It is
5. You can't put all your things in that bag. It isn't.....
6. We didn't go outside. It is.....
7. I can't talk to you now. I am

C. Complete the sentences with: (enough + one of these words)

big - chairs - cups - fit - milk - money
 qualifications - time - room - well - warm

1. I can't run very far. I am not fit enough.
2. Some of us had to sit on the floor because there weren't
3. I would like to buy a car but I have not got
4. Have you gotin your coffee or would you like some more?
5. Are you? Or shall I switch on the heating?
6. It is only a small car. There isn'tfor all of us.
7. Sihame didn't feelto go to work this morning.
8. I enjoyed my trip to the Moroccan Sahara, but there wasn'tto visit all places.
9. Do you think I have gotto apply for the job?
10. Try this jacket on and see if it isfor you.
11. There weren'tfor everybody to have coffee at the same time.

D. Fill in the blanks with: (too - enough - too much - too many)

1. The weather isn't hottoday.
2. They aren'tresponsible to look after small babies.
3. My mother can't sleep because she drinks coffee.
4. I left the coffee for a minute to cool because it was.....hot to drink.
5. He wasn't strongto lift that heavy box.
6. He feels pain in his stomach because he atefood.
7. The situation of the street isbad. This causesroad accidents.
8. Try to be careful in your writing. You makemistake.
9. Do you haveinformation to help me with this problem?
10. It isdifficult to do for a little child.
11. I don't havetime to prepare dinner.
12. I didn't buy the car because it wasexpensive.
13. He didn't work hardto pass the exam.
14. She isn't oldto start driving.
15. There israin. This may cause flood in some regions.
16. She wastired to walk.
17. The boy was clever to solve the problem.
18. There arepolicemen. You find them in every street.
19. She has become fat to wear her old pair of jeans.

E. Join these pairs of sentences by using: (too - enough)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We couldn't carry the boxes. They were heavy. 2. I can't drink this coffee. It is hot. 3. Nobody could move the piano. It was heavy. 4. I can't explain the situation. It is complicated. 5. This desk is very small. I can't work on it 6. That house is very expensive. We can't buy it. 7. The teacher's voice was low. Students couldn't hear her. 8. He walked slowly. He didn't get to the concert on time. 9. This chair is old. It can't be repaired. 10. The soup is very hot. It can't be eaten. 11. This game is difficult. It can't be understood. 12. He is young. He can't travel alone. 13. He is driving slowly. He isn't going to win the race. 14. My grandmother is old. She can't drive a car. 15. My car is very fast. My daughter can't drive it. 16. The wind is very strong today. We can't play tennis. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The boxes were <u>too heavy</u> to carry. 2. This coffee is 3. The piano was 4. The situation is..... 5. The desk..... 6. That..... 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. |
|--|--|

Articles : a / an / the / Ø

Definite article
a = an

Indefinite article
the

Zero article
Ø

A ↓ (consonant-noun) A book. A teacher.	An ↓ (vowel-noun) An apple. An engineer.
--	---

1. Before names of jobs.
 - I am **a** student.
2. Before singular countable nouns.
 - I have **an** animal.
3. Before (adjective + singular countable noun).
 - I have **a** good friend.
4. Before general singular countable nouns.
 - **A** boy is sitting in my place.
5. Before names of meals preceded by an adjective.
 - It is **a** delicious dinner.

1. Before specific singular countable nouns.
 - **The** man who is there is my uncle.
2. Before specific plural nouns.
 - **The** dogs in the farm are very dangerous.
3. Before superlatives.
 - **The** richest are not always **the** happiest.
4. Before ordinal numbers.
 - I am **the** first student in my class.
5. Before names of musical instruments.
 - I know how to play **the** guitar.
6. Before specific places or there is only one (moon, sun.)
 - I go to **the** administration when I am late.
7. Before directions (the west, the south-east...)
 - It is very cold in **the** north.

1. Before names of meals.
 - We take **Ø** lunch at midday.
2. Before school subjects.
 - I love to study **Ø** English.
3. Before names of sports.
 - I like **Ø** football.
4. Before (title + noun).
 - The messenger of Islam is **Ø** Prophet Mohamed.
5. Before names of holidays, days and months.
 - **Ø** My birthday is in **Ø** November.
6. Before names of streets, parks, squares...
 - I visit **Ø** El-Fna square every year.
7. Before names of cities, countries and continents.
 - I live in **Ø** Taza.
8. Before general plural nouns, or uncountable nouns.
 - **Ø** dogs are so intelligent.

Exercise .1.

Fill in the blanks with: a / an

The illustration shows a savanna scene with a girl in a pink dress in the foreground. Various animals are scattered throughout: an owl perched on a tree branch, a monkey hanging from a branch, a tiger resting on a log, a giraffe standing in the background, an elephant near a watering hole, a zebra, a lion, a kangaroo, a mouse, a crocodile in the water, a frog, and a bee. Each animal is associated with a letter in a circle and a blank box for an article.

- a owl
- b monkey
- c tiger
- d eagle
- e zebra
- f girl
- g ostrich
- h giraffe
- i elephant
- j flower
- k mouse
- l lion
- m kangaroo
- n bee
- o crocodile
- p frog

✚ Exercise .2.

➤ Complete the following sentences using: **a / an /**

1. Let's singsong.
2. Oussama wantsdesk in his room.
3. My sister hasbicycle.
4. I haveuncle in France.
5. I live inapartment.
6. They are innice hotel.
7. I readamazing story.
8. I would likeglass of orange juice, please.
9. Souad's father works aselectrician.
10. I havegood mood for work today.
11. He drives very fast. He causedaccident.
12. This is orange
13. This is hospital.
14. That is egg.
15. This is umbrella.
16. horse is animal.
17. I'll be away for hour.
18. Hicham Garouj isgreat athlete.

✚ Exercise .3.

➤ Fill in the blanks : **a / an / Ø**

1. It is new book.
2. She is English teacher.
3. Are you student?
4. She wants to buy yellow hat.
5. There are dogs in the garden.
6. She is American journalist.
7. The meeting is in July.
8. I don't like tea.
9. He studies English.
10. It is ugly house.
11. Robots will probably replace people by 2050.
12. I am not very fond of fish.
13. He is good worker.
14. It is not easy language.
15. tea is my favourite drink.
16. He wants to beactor.
17. I had breakfast with my nephew.
18. She isgood public speaker.
19.Morocco is my country.
20. I live in Kods neighborhood.

✚ Exercise .4.

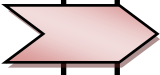
➤ Fill in the blanks with: **a / an / Ø / the**

1. Where did you havelunch?
 We went to restaurant.
2. Did you have nice holiday?
 Yes, it was most interesting holiday I have ever had.
3. Where is nearest pharmacy shop here?
 It is inIbn Yassmine neighbourhood.
4. Who is best student in your class?
 She isFayza .
5. Would you like to travel to Britain?
 Yes, I would like to go toEngland.
6. It was nice day yesterday, isn't it?
 Yes, it was beautiful. We went for a walk by sea.
7. What did you have for breakfast this morning?
 Nothing important. I drank coffee with milk.
8. Can you tell me where..... Room 17 is, please?
 I don't know but you can ask about it in.....post office.
9. Do you often listen to radio?
 No. in fact I have not got radio.
10. Do you go to cinema very often?
 No, not very often. But I watch a lot of films onTV.
11. Is there any call shop in this area?
 there is one at end of this street.
12. Where is your office?
 It is on second floor?
13. Mernissa issmall nice village. It is in.....north east of Morocco. Olive oil and figs aremost famous products of the area. It isexciting place to visit because of its high mountains, fresh clean air and nice people.

Giving and Seeking Advice

Asking for advice

- What can I do?
- What do you think I should do?
- What do you suggest?
- What would I do in this situation?
- What shall I do?
- What do you advise me to do?



Expressing advice

- I advise you to.....
- If I were you, I would.....
- If I were in your position, I would.....
- I don't think you should.....
- Why don't you.....?
- How about.....?

➤ **Modals to express your advice :**

I / you / they He / she / it	+	Should ≠ should not Ought to ≠ ought not to Had better ≠ had better not	+	Verb (bare infinitive)	+	..... (what follows)
You <small>(Subject)</small>	+	should <small>(modal)</small>	+	do <small>(verb)</small>	+	your homework. <small>(.....)</small>

➤ **Examples**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>I should do</u> my homework. • <u>She should not make</u> noise in the classroom. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>You ought to</u> manage your time. • <u>He ought not to smoke</u> inside the house. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>You had better play</u> sport to keep fitness. • <u>He had better not eat</u> too much food at night.
---	---	---

A. Express your advice in the following situations

1. Hassna does not do her homework.
2. Faysal does not listen to his parent.
3. Karima wants to know what to do with her money.
4. Sawsan watches TV too much and neglect her study.

B. Fill in the table with the right answer:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awisha is fat and she wants to lose weight. 2. Fouad has a headache. 3. Somebody is addicted to cigarettes. 								
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Asking for advice</th> <th style="width: 50%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Expressing your advice</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">1.</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">2.</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">3.</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">3.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Asking for advice	Expressing your advice	1.	1.	2.	2.	3.	3.
Asking for advice	Expressing your advice							
1.	1.							
2.	2.							
3.	3.							

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2.
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3.
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4.
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5.
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6.
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Reported Speech

Direct Speech		Reported Speech
Tenses		
<u>Simple Present</u> she said, "I study English"	⇒	<u>Simple Past</u> she said that she studied English.
<u>Simple Past</u> she said, "I studied English."	⇒	<u>Past Perfect</u> she said that she had studied English.
<u>Present Perfect</u> she said, "I have studied English."	⇒	<u>Past Perfect</u> she said that she had studied English.
<u>Past Perfect / Past perfect Progressive</u> she said, "I had studied English." she said, "I had been studying English."	⇒	<u>No change</u> she said that she had studied English. she said that she had been studying English.
<u>Present Progressive</u> she said, "I am studying English."	⇒	<u>Past Progressive</u> she said that she was studying English.
<u>Past Progressive</u> she said, "I was studying English."	⇒	<u>Past Perfect Progressive</u> she said that she had been studying English.
<u>Future (will)</u> she said, "I will study English."	⇒	<u>Would + Verb(bare infinitive)</u> she said that she would study English.
<u>Future (going to)</u> she said, "I am going to study English."	⇒	<u>Present Progressive</u> she said that she is going to study English.
	⇒	<u>Past Progressive</u> she said that she was going to study English.
Commands, requests and advice		
<u>Imperative / request / advice</u> 1. The teacher said, "Go to study English." 2. He said, "Please, revise for the test," 3. I said, "Put on your coat,"	⇒	<u>Infinitive</u> 1. The teacher ordered me to go to study English. 2. He urged me to revise for the test. 3. I advised him to put on his coat.
Modals		
<u>Can</u> she said, "I can study English."	⇒	<u>Could</u> she said that she could study English.
<u>May</u> she said, "I may study English."	⇒	<u>Might</u> She said that she might study English.
<u>Must / Have to / Has to</u> she said, "I must study English."	⇒	<u>Had to</u> She said that she had to study English.
<u>Should</u> she said, "I should study English."	⇒	<u>Should</u> she said that she should study English.
<u>Ought to</u> she said, "I ought to study English."	⇒	<u>Ought to</u> she said that she ought to study English.
<u>Needn't</u>	⇒	<u>Didn't need to / didn't have to</u>

The reporting verb is in the simple present, present perfect or future		
• she says , “I study English”	⇒	she says that she studies English.
• she has said , “I study English”	⇒	she has said that she studies English.
• she will say , “I study English.”	⇒	she will say that she studies English.
• she is going to say, “I study English”	⇒	she is going to study English.

Questions		
• she said to me , “where did you go last weekend?”	⇒	she asked me where I had gone the previous weekend.
• she said , “who lives next door?”	⇒	she asked who lived next door.
• she said , “what happened?.”	⇒	she asked what had happened.
• she said , “why are you studying English?.”	⇒	she asked me why I was studying English.
• I said , “who is that girl in the red dress?”	⇒	I wondered who is that girl in the red dress.
• I said , “is anyone here?”	⇒	I asked whether (or if) anyone was there.

Changes			
now	then	ago	before
today	that day	Two weeks ago	Two weeks before
here	There	tonight	That night
this	That	Last saturday	the previous Saturday the Saturday before
this week	that week	Next saturday	the following Saturday the Saturday after
tomorrow	the following day the next day	Last week	the previous week the week before
next week	the following week		
yesterday	the previous day the day before		

✦ Exercise .1.

1) I'm thinking of going to live in France.

2) My father is in the hospital.

3) Sue and Jim are getting married next month.

4) I haven't seen Bill for a while.

5) I've been playing tennis a lot lately.

6) Barbara has had a baby.

7) I don't know what Fred is doing.

8) I was in the church two days before.

9) I hardly ever go out these days.

10) I work 14 hours a day.

11) I'll tell Jim I saw you.

12) You can come and stay with me if you are ever in Toronto.

13) Tom had an accident last week, but he wasn't injured.

14) I saw Jack at a party a few months ago, and he seemed fine.

15) Why Tom is going to hospital tomorrow?

A. Report what Susan said.

1. Susan said that she was thinking of going to live in France.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.

B. Re-write the following sentences as suggested.

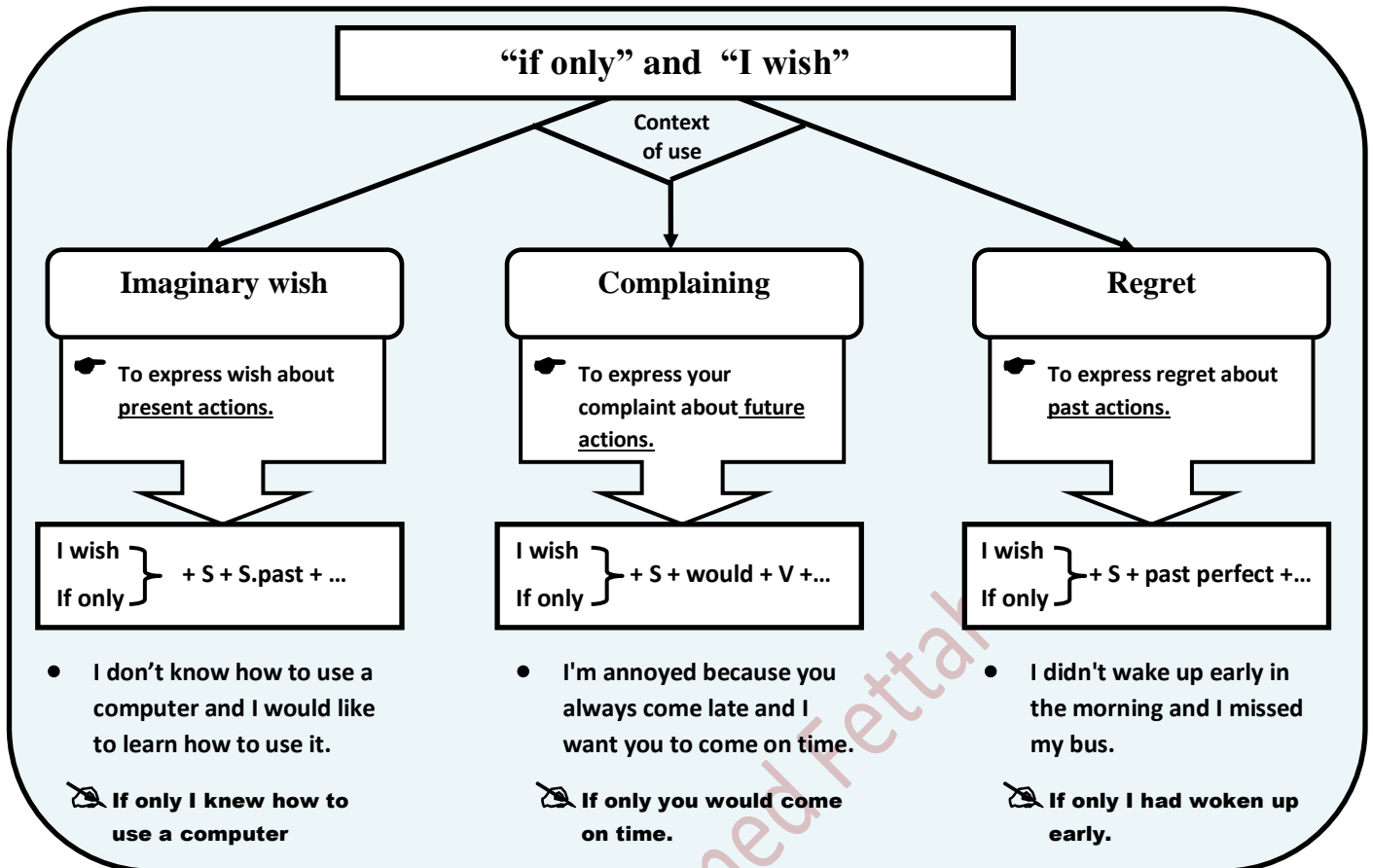
1. John: "Mandy is at home." John said that
2. Max: "Frank often reads a book." Max told me that.....
3. Susan: "I'm watching TV now." Susan said to me that.....
4. Simon: "David was ill yesterday." Simon said that
5. Charles: "I didn't have time to do my homework." Charles remarked that.....
6. Jean: "The boss must sign the letter." Jean said that
7. Emily: "Our teacher will go to Ifrane this week." Emily said that
8. Robert: "My father flew to Dallas last year." Robert told me that
9. Andrew: "We didn't eat fish two days ago." Andrew remarked that.....
10. I'm having a birthday party tomorrow" Halima said to Linda that.....
11. Ahmed: "don't make noise." He asked us
12. He says: "I'm coming" He says.....
13. He said: "I saw her the day before yesterday" He said that.....
14. She said: "I'll be very busy today." She said that.....
15. She informed us: "I will not come tomorrow." She informed us that.....
16. I wonder: "where is she?"
17. He wondered: "How can I possibly solve the problem?" He wondered.....

Exercise .3.

➤ Change into indirect speech the following sentences.

1. Karima said: "I am writing a new letter"
2. My father said: "Jane is coming this week."
3. Noufel realized: "I've taken the wrong way"
4. Kawtar told us: "don't play football in the garden."
5. Teacher told me: "don't forget your homework"
6. Mike: "don't shout at Peter."
7. He said: "I never get up early"
8. He told his father: "I was listening to the radio."
9. He said: "you mustn't smoke here."
10. She said: "the guests will arrive next week"
11. He said: "you shouldn't underestimate voluntary work."
12. He reported: "a lot of people participated in the campaign."
13. My friend said: "I've been reading a novel this week"
14. 'How much will they pay you?' She asked me.....
15. 'Will you be coming back later?' She asked me.....
16. 'When do you expect to finish the book?' She asked me.....
17. 'When are you leaving?' She asked me.....
18. 'Where did you get the computer from?' She asked me.....
19. 'Why didn't you tell me earlier?' She asked me.....
20. She says: "I didn't like the food."
21. Mary says: "I'm trying to get a taxi"
22. Mary to me: "would you like to spend the weekend with us?"
23. He ordered them: "don't make such noise, children."
24. She wondered: "how long have you been waiting."
25. He said: "I must do what I can, I know."
26. He suggested: "just contact me in case you need any help."
27. He said to her: "stop laughing."
28. She said: "I don't live in Rabat"
29. Ali told us: "I didn't buy a car"
30. He asked:"Do you live in the country Peter?"
31. They inquired:" Did you see Charles yesterday morning"?
32. She wanted to know:"Will we get there on time, John?"
33. The policeman wondered:"Don't you know the traffic regulations?"
34. The commander asked:"Do our soldiers have enough weapons?"
35. The coach wanted to know:" Can you do your best boys?"
36. He asked:"Are we going to start work tomorrow?"
37. They inquired:"Have they ever been to America?"
38. She wanted to know:" Is he staying with his family now?"
39. The residents asked:"Are you going to have our roads repaired, mayor?"
40. The watchmaker asked:"Did you buy this Swiss watch at my place"?
41. The instructor asked me:" have you ever worked with groups from abroad?"
42. She wanted to know:"Were you informed about the meeting yesterday?"
43. The assistant asked:"Are you looking for something?"
44. The pilot asked:" Have you prepared the runway for our flight?"
45. He asked:"Where have you been Tom?"
46. The teacher wanted to know:"Who discovered America?"
47. "Would you like to spend the weekend with us" they invited her.
48. "Could you open the window, please?" She asked him.
49. "Go to bed now" she told him.
50. "Don't forget to post the letter" he said.
51. "Don't play with matches; they are dangerous" she warned me.
52. "I will give you some money" he offered.
53. "I will not lend you money." He refused.
54. "why haven't you got a car?" he asked.
55. "I don't care whether you come or not." He said.
56. "Do you know when we are meeting tomorrow?". He said.

Expressing “if only” and “I wish”



✚ Exercise .1.

➤ Write sentences beginning with “I wish” or “if only”:

1. I don't know many people and I'm lonely. → I wish I knew more people.
2. I don't have a key and I need one. →
3. Souraya isn't here and I need her. →
4. It is cold and I hate cold weather. →
5. He lives in a big city and he doesn't like it. →
6. I can't go to the party and I'd like to. →
7. She has to work tomorrow, but she'd like to stay in bed.
.....
8. I don't know anything about cars and my car has just broken down.
.....
9. I'm not lying on a beautiful sunny beach and that's a pity.
.....

✚ Exercise .2.

➤ Write your own sentences using “I wish” or “if only”.

1. Somewhere you would like to go to in the future.
.....
2. Something you would like to have now.
.....
3. Something you would like to be able to do.
.....
4. Something you didn't do and you regret it now.
.....
5. Someone disturbs you with something.
.....

✚ Exercise .3.

➤ **Write wishes according to the following situations by using “I wish” or “if only”.**

1. I am not ready for the test.

.....

2. She is not at home.

.....

3. He didn't call me yesterday.

.....

4. They are coming with us.

.....

5. Kamal is working now.

.....

6. It was snowing.

.....

7. I do not know her phone number.

.....

8. Mery tells lies all the time.

.....

9. He did not trust me.

.....

10. It rains a lot here.

.....

11. He hates me.

.....

12. Sam has to stay home tonight.

.....

13. I can't speak English.

.....

14. It has been raining for 5 days.

.....

15. The baby was crying.

.....

16. Tom and Larry were at home.

.....

17. She was sleeping when I came.

.....

18. I didn't check my homework.

.....

19. I couldn't get up early yesterday.

.....

20. He never answers my letters.

.....

21. They lost all their money.

.....

22. He wasn't at the meeting.

.....

23. She failed the test.

.....

24. You are not coming with us.

.....

Prof. Mohamed Fattah

Writing : Hopes and Wishes for the future



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